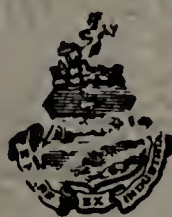


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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HARTLEPOOL



ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE HEALTH OF
WEST HARTLEPOOL
FOR THE YEAR 1966



H. C. MILLIGAN

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
AND CHIEF WELFARE OFFICER

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HARTLEPOOL



ANNUAL REPORT

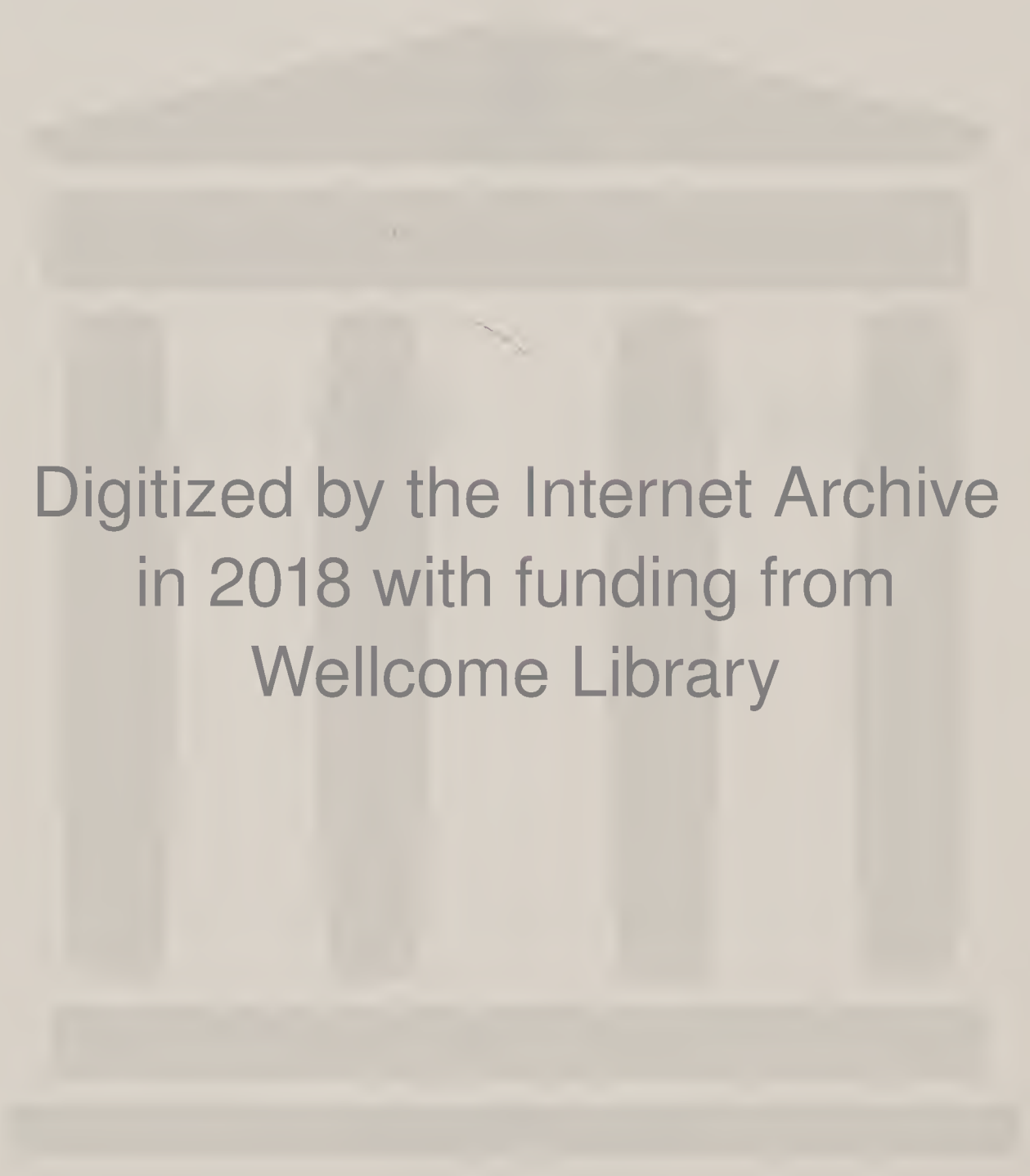
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WEST HARTLEPOOL
FOR THE YEAR 1966



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REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1966

HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT,
Victoria Road,
Hartlepool.

October, 1967.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Hartlepool.*

I have the honour to submit my ninth Annual Report on the health of West Hartlepool for the year of 1966.

It is the traditional practice that the Annual Report reviews the state and progress of health of the community over the last year. This report, however, is of special significance since it is the last Annual Report of the former County Borough of West Hartlepool, a County Borough which enjoyed an honourable existence for eighty years until its merger with the Borough of Hartlepool to form the new County Borough of Hartlepool in March 1967. In reviewing, therefore, the statistics of 1966 one is unavoidably drawn to take into consideration all progress of earlier years and to look back in detail on the subject of history as far as the health services of the former County Borough of West Hartlepool are concerned.

West Hartlepool was a town which grew rapidly and which had its times of prosperity and its times of acute economic depression which left their mark on the town in many ways and are not yet entirely erased ; indeed the history of the last five years has been one of depression followed by recovery in which, whilst the long-term outlook appears hopeful, the immediate short-term position must cause some misgivings. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Local Authority to improve the town's industrial basis the fact remains that in a period of trade recession the unemployment figure is still very significantly above the national average.

VITAL STATISTICS

As far as the vital statistics of 1966 were concerned they show a slight drop in the crude birth rate from 20.29 to 19.57 balanced by a fall in the crude death rate from 11.66 to 10.83. The infant mortality rate at 20.73 is well above the 1965 figure of 15.66 but bearing in mind the widespread fluctuations which occur in this figure the overall trend over the past five years has been satisfactory. The most sensitive index of child health is now the perinatal mortality compounded of stillbirths and deaths in the first seven days of life and here the rate of 22.35 approximates closely to the 1965 figure of 22.26 and is well below the national average. The total increase of population of 230 as represented by the excess of births over deaths is well below the natural increase of 623 and indicates there is still some migration out of the area, a factor which only serves to emphasize the need for improving employment opportunities in the area.

In looking at causes of death, one must again emphasize the continuing increase in numbers of deaths of cancer of the lung, particularly in males—35 in 1964, 40 in 1965 and 46 in 1966. Considerable publicity has been given to the association between lung cancer and smoking and the rise in mortality must surely be a greater stimulus to further efforts in education of the public. Nearly a quarter of all deaths in 1966 were due to coronary disease and angina and here too a link with excessive indulgence in cigarette smoking has been established. On the other hand, deaths from tuberculosis last year numbered only four and there were no deaths from diphtheria, whooping cough, measles or poliomyelitis. There is no doubt that the middle aged man is one of the most vulnerable groups in our society, lung cancer, bronchitis and coronary disease counting for 45% of deaths in the 45-65 age group.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

As 1966 drew to its close and the prospects of amalgamation loomed imminent, a great step forward in the improvement of local health services took place by the bringing into use of the Child Health Centre at Caroline Street. Although not opened until the early months of 1967 this building represents the culmination of efforts to improve the standards of child welfare clinic premises in the central area of the town and provide suitable

accommodation for the investigation and assessment of handicapped children. The premises were also able to provide an improved service to the public in the field of health education, surely one of the most vital and growing points of any health department. It is pleasing to recall an increase in the amount of teaching in schools on the subject of child welfare ; both staff and pupils have brought great enthusiasm to the courses leading to the Certificate of the National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare in child care.

MENTAL HEALTH

1966 saw a continuing amount of diversification in the field of mental health services, in particular the Adult Training Centre improved its training facilities by increasing the variety of work undertaken. Social clubs both for the mentally ill and the mentally subnormal continued to flourish. It was clear, however, that if amalgamation was to come the facilities at the Junior Training Centre were likely to prove inadequate and recommendations will have to be put to the new County Borough Health Committee for a new centre to be included in the Authority's ten year development plan as soon as possible.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The year saw continuing progress both in the field of slum clearance and the provision of clean air zones, and with more houses coming off the production line in 1966 the housing situation improved considerably by the end of the year. The year also saw considerable work in the investigation and reporting of defects under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, details of which are to be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

WELFARE SERVICES

The most important lack in the field of the welfare services at present is the shortage of Part III accommodation. The new Rift House Hostel has made slow progress and the new County Borough will enter its first six months very short of hostel beds for elderly people. Work on new hostels both in the former West Hartlepool and in Hartlepool, however, is in hand and one hopes to report a considerable improvement by the end of 1967.

During the year there was a considerable increase in the amount of work done in investigation and the provision of aids for the disabled and six purpose-built bungalows for the disabled were almost completed. In a combined Health and Welfare Department work on behalf of the physically handicapped can be co-ordinated closely with the work of the district nurses and during the year this co-operation was particularly close.

STAFF

There were comparatively few changes of staff during 1966 and in consequence work proceeded smoothly.

The build-up of services over the past seven years in West Hartlepool has been quite considerable and in the field of health visiting numbers have risen from six to twelve and one part-time and in district nursing from six to thirteen. In the fields of mental welfare and in welfare work under the National Assistance Act there also have been substantial increases in staff. One new purpose built hostel has been built and a second is in the course of erection. The result of all this will be to strengthen the base upon which the new County Borough can develop its services in a progressive way.

I am most grateful for the continued support and active help and encouragement I have received from the Health and Welfare Committees during this period. It is precisely because of the progress we have made in these past years that we look forward to the amalgamation with confidence. My thanks are also due to other Chief Officials of the Corporation for their ready and willing assistance at all times and not least to the staff of the Health and Welfare Department who have worked enthusiastically and well.

It is, therefore, with thanks for the past and confidence for the future that I have the honour to be

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors

Your obedient Servant

H. C. MILLIGAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

1966-67

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN C. R. WARNES, J.P.)

COUNCILLOR DONNELLY

COUNCILLOR ROGERS

COUNCILLOR KENT

COUNCILLOR MRS. SPRINTALL

COUNCILLOR MRS. MANN

(Vice-Chairman Health & Welfare)

COUNCILLOR MANN

COUNCILLOR TAYLOR, T.

(Chairman, Health & Welfare)

COUNCILLOR TAYLOR, W.

COUNCILLOR MORROW

COUNCILLOR MRS. TUSON

COUNCILLOR WALLER

DRS. CRABB AND WELCH *(Co-opted Members, Health Committee)*

MESDAMES SHAW, TROWSDALR, WEED AND WILLIAMS

(Co-opted Members, Welfare Committee)

STAFF

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1966)

MEDICAL AND PROFESSIONAL STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer—

H. C. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer—

J. C. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health—

A. WILKINSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

E. O. STRAIN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Employed on a sessional basis)

K. M. KIRBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

" " " "

D. A. REECE, M.B., B.S.

" " " "

Chest Physician—

J. B. ROBINSON, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Consultant Obstetrician—

L. A. CRUTTENDEN, F.R.C.O.G.

Ophthalmic Surgeon—

C. J. SHARP, M.B., Ch.B, D.O.

Aural Surgeon—

Vacancy

Principal School Dental Officer—

Mrs. K. M. ATKINSON, L.D.S.

School Dental Officer—

A. G. WILDGOOSE, L.D.S.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF :

Chief Public Health Inspector—

R. EMERSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Lay Administrative Officer—

J. S. HOLLAND

Superintendent Health Visitor—

Miss I. HALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Home Nurses—

Mrs. E. GALLOWAY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

SUMMARY

Area (Acres)	4,976
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate, 1966)	78,860
Rateable Value (1st April, 1966)	£2,479,593
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (31st March, 1966)	£9,832

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births	— Legitimate	705	730	1,435
	Illegitimate	59	49	108
	TOTAL	<hr/> 764	<hr/> 779	<hr/> 1,543

Rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population..Crude.....	19.57
Adjusted	18.20

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births.....7.5

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stillbirths	— Legitimate	10	13	23
	Illegitimate	—	—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL	10	13	23

Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	14.68
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,566

Infant Deaths		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
under one year of age —	Legitimate	15	13	28
	Illegitimate	2	2	4
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL	17	15	32

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births.....	20.73
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	19.51
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	37.03

Neo-Natal Deaths		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
under 4 weeks of age	— Legitimate	6	6	12
	Illegitimate	—	1	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL	6	7	13
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Total Infant Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total livebirths 8.42

Early Neo-natal Deaths	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
under the age of one week — Legitimate	5	6	11
Illegitimate	0	1	1
TOTAL	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Total Infant Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births 7.77

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) 22.35

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of Deaths..... —

Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths..... —

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
TOTAL DEATHS (All Ages)	523	397	920
Death Rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population .....Crude			11.66
		Adjusted	13.99
Area Comparability Factors.....Births			0.93
		Deaths	1.20

POPULATION

The mid-year population of the County Borough, in accordance with the Registrar-General's estimate was 78,860. The corresponding figure for 1965 was 78,630, which shows a population increase of 230.

The natural increase of population represented by the excess of births over deaths was 623.

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,543 equal to a crude birth rate of 19.58 per 1,000 population. This figure is 51 lower than last year when the rate was 20.29.

The rate for England and Wales was 17.7 which can be compared with an adjusted rate for West Hartlepool of 19.57.

The table which follows gives birth rates for a period of ten years for comparison purposes :—

BIRTH RATES — 1957-66

YEARS	WEST HARTLEPOOL		ENGLAND & WALES BIRTH RATE
	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1000 Pop.	
1957	1,596	21.59	16.1
1958	1,610	21.63	16.4
1959	1,609	21.34	16.4
1960	1,626	21.36	17.1
1961	1,655	21.35	17.5
1962	1,682	21.50	17.9
1963	1,631	20.75	18.1
1964	1,607	20.50	18.4
1965	1,596	20.29	18.0
1966	1,543	19.57	17.7

The ward distribution of the births during 1966 was as follows :—

Ward	No. of Births	Percentage of Total Births
North	135	8.74
West	159	10.30
Park	128	8.29
South-West	150	9.79
Central	139	8.74
North-East	124	8.28
Seaton	189	12.24
South	175	11.34
Owton	344	22.28

There were 108 illegitimate live births representing 7.5% of the total live births.

PREMATURE BIRTHS.

Premature births notified during 1966 were 84 compared with 108 in 1965. The survival rate of these infants in the year under review showed 91.6% surviving the first 28 days compared with 90.74% in 1965.

Details of the notifications of premature live and stillbirths over the past five years are shown in the following table:—

YEAR	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS		
	Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Totals			Born in hospital	Born at home	Totals
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days			
1962	120	18	99	9	—	9	3	1	2	132	19	110	17	—	17
1963	91	8	79	15	—	15	1	1	—	107	9	94	6	3	9
1964	86	6	77	14	—	13	3	3	—	103	9	90	14	1	15
1965	98	6	90	7	1	6	3	1	2	108	8	98	9	—	9
1966	76	6	70	5	—	5	3	—	2	84	6	77	14	—	14

STILLBIRTHS AND PERINATAL MORTALITY.

During the year there were 23 stillbirths, 2 more than in 1965.

The rate per 1,000 stillbirths for West Hartlepool (14.68) is still below that for England and Wales (15.4).

The perinatal mortality rate remained practically the same as in 1965 the rate being 22.35 against 22.25 in 1965.

The tables set out below give a clearer indication of the position regarding stillbirths and perinatal mortality over the past 10 years:—

Year	Total number of stillbirths	Deaths in the first week	Total perinatal deaths
1957	44	39	83
1958	40	20	60
1959	37	16	53
1960	30	25	55
1961	34	39	73
1962	38	24	62
1963	24	24	48
1964	29	19	48
1965	21	15	36
1966	23	12	35

Year	No. of stillbirths registered during the year per 1,000 live and stillbirths.		No. of stillbirths along with the No. of deaths of children under the age of one week per 1,000 live and stillbirths registered during the same year.	
	Stillbirth Rate		Perinatal Mortality Rate	
	West Hartlepool	England & Wales	West Hartlepool	England & Wales
1957	26.83	22.5	50.61	36.2
1958	24.24	21.5	36.36	35.0
1959	22.48	20.8	32.20	34.1
1960	18.12	19.8	33.21	32.8
1961	20.15	19.0	43.27	32.0
1962	22.09	18.1	36.04	30.8
1963	14.50	17.2	29.43	29.3
1964	17.70	16.3	29.34	28.2
1965	12.98	15.7	22.26	26.9
1966	14.68	15.4	22.35	26.3

INFANT MORTALITY

A total of 32 infants whose parents were normally resident in the County Borough died during the year. This gives an infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 20.73 as compared with 15.66 for 1965. The equivalent rate for England and Wales is 19.0.

The figures relating to infant mortality for a ten-year period are given in the table below :—

INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1957-66.

YEAR	WEST HARTLEPOOL			ENGLAND & WALES RATE
	Births	Deaths of Infants under one year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	
1957	1,596	70	44	23.1
1958	1,610	41	25	22.5
1959	1,609	33	21	22.2
1960	1,626	44	27	21.8
1961	1,655	59	36	21.4
1962	1,682	48	28	21.7
1963	1,631	39	24	21.1
1964	1,607	39	24	19.9
1965	1,596	25	16	19.0
1966	1,543	32	21	19.0

NEO-NATAL AND POST-NEONATAL MORTALITY.

There were 13 deaths of infants under 4 weeks giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 8.42 compared with the rate of 10.65 for 1965.

19 children died between the ages of one month and twelve months giving a post-neonatal mortality rate of 12.31 per 1,000 live births compared with 5 in 1965.

Further details concerning infant mortality are given in the following tables :

Year	NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS			
	Total Infant Deaths	Deaths in the early neo-natal period	Deaths in the neo-natal period	Deaths in the post-neonatal period
1957	70	39	46	24
1958	41	20	26	15
1959	33	16	22	11
1960	44	25	29	15
1961	59	39	42	17
1962	48	24	30	18
1963	39	24	25	14
1964	39	19	22	17
1965	25	15	17	8
1966	32	12	13	19

Year	MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN WEST HARTLEPOOL AND ENGLAND & WALES			
	Neo-natal Mortality		Post-neonatal Mortality	
	West Hartlepool	England & Wales	West Hartlepool	England & Wales
1957	28.82	16.5	15.04	6.6
1958	16.15	16.2	9.32	6.3
1959	13.67	15.9	6.84	6.3
1960	17.83	15.5	9.23	6.3
1961	25.40	15.3	10.28	6.1
1962	17.83	15.1	10.70	6.6
1963	15.32	14.3	8.59	6.8
1964	13.69	13.8	10.58	6.1
1965	10.65	13.0	5.00	6.0
1966	8.42	12.9	12.31	6.1

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The principal causes to which the deaths of children under one year of age were attributed are shown below, the figures in parenthesis being the percentages for 1965 :—

	No.	<i>Percentage of Total Deaths</i>	
Prematurity.....	5	16	(28)
Pneumonia	7	22	(24)
Bronchitis.....	—	—	(4)
Gastro Enteritis.....	4	12	(4)
Congenital Malformations	8	25	(8)
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	(4)
Meningococcal Infections	1	3	(4)
Accident	1	3	(4)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	13	(—)
Diseases of Respiratory System	1	3	(—)
Placental Infarction	1	3	(—)

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 mth & under 3 mths	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year	Deaths in inst- itutions
Prematurity	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	7	3
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	3
Congenital Malformation ..	3	—	1	—	4	3	—	1	—	8	8
Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other Defined and ill- defined Diseases	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4	2
Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Placental Infarction.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES.....	12	—	1	—	13	12	4	2	1	32	24
CERTIFIED.....	12	—	1	—	13	12	4	2	1	32	24

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE WARDS.

Cause of Death	North	West	Park	South- West	Central	North- East	Seaton	South	Owton	Total
Prematurity	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	5
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	7
Meningococcal Infection.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
Congenital Malformation	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	8
Accidents	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other defined & ill-defined Diseases	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Diseases of Respiratory System ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Placental Infarction.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL.....	1	3	4	3	3	2	3	4	9	32

DEATHS

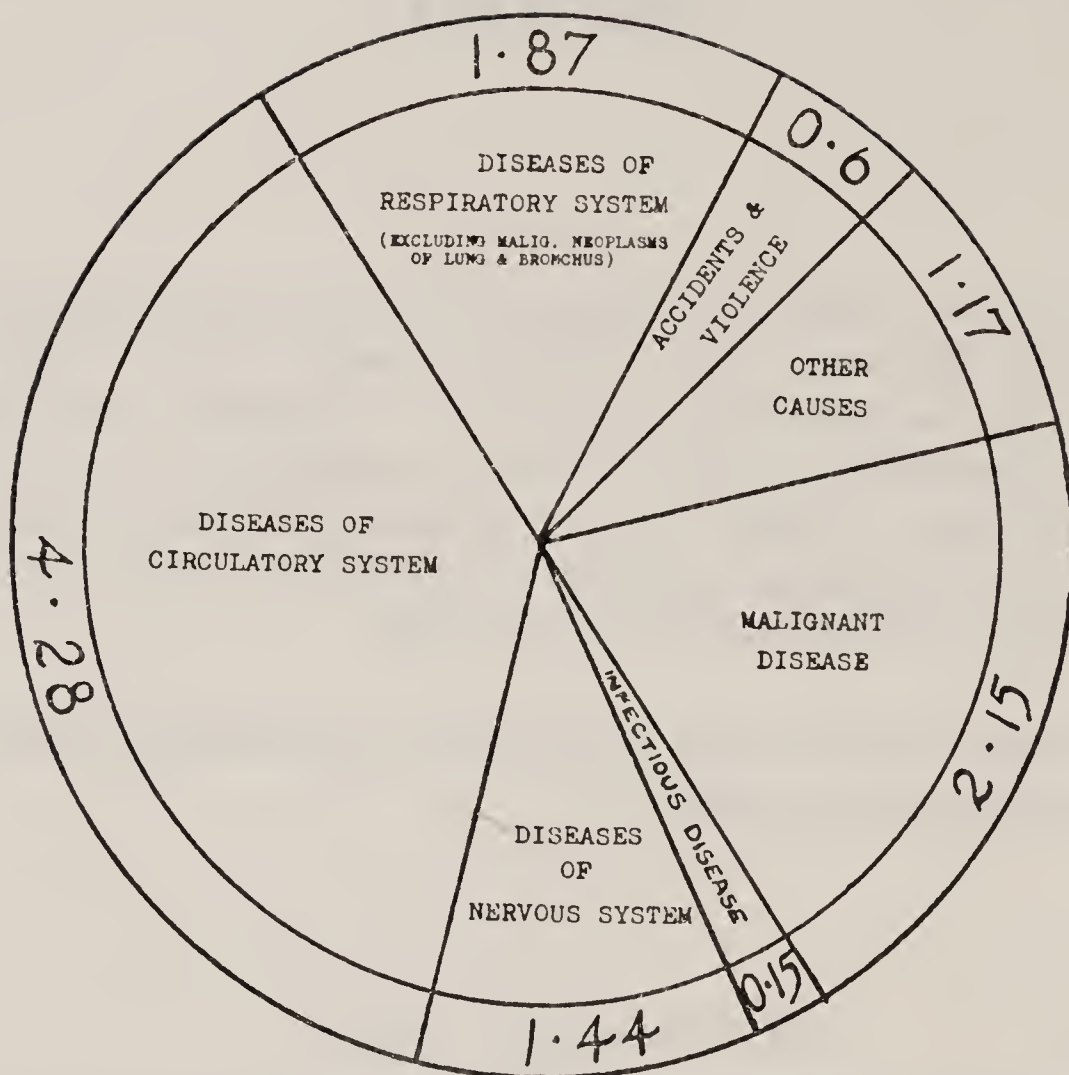
There were 920 deaths of residents in the County Borough Area during 1966 of which 523 were males and 397 females, 615 of these deaths occurred in persons aged 65 years and over. This gives a crude death rate per 1,000 population of 11.66. If this is corrected by use of the area comparability factor supplied by the Registrar-General to take account of the age structure of the population in relation to that nationally, the figure is 13.99, compared with 13.21 for 1965.

In the table below the rates are given for West Hartlepool and England and Wales for the past ten years. :-

DEATH RATES, 1957-66.

YEAR	WEST HARTLEPOOL		ENGLAND AND WALES
	No. of Deaths	Death Rate per. 1000 Pop.	
1957	824	11.14	11.5
1958	849	11.41	11.7
1959	853	11.31	11.6
1960	837	11.00	11.5
1961	902	11.65	11.9
1962	826	10.56	11.9
1963	845	10.75	12.2
1964	827	10.55	11.3
1965	852	10.83	11.5
1966	920	11 66	11.7

The following diagram gives a clearer indication of the principal causes of death during the year, together with the death rates per 1,000 estimated resident population.



TOTAL DEATH RATE 11.66 PER 1,000 POPULATION.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

During 1966 there were 167 deaths attributable to malignant neoplasms, 13 more than in 1965. The rate per 1,000 estimated resident population was 2.11 as compared with 1.96 in 1965.

Cancer deaths comprised 18.15% of the total deaths during the year, slightly higher than the figure for 1965 which was 18.07%.

Statistics relating to cancer deaths over the past ten years are set out below :

CANCER DEATHS 1957-66

Year	No. of Cancer Deaths	Males	Females	Death Rate per 1000 population	Deaths from all causes	Percentage of total deaths
1957	141	74	67	1.91	824	17.11
1958	149	83	66	2.00	849	17.55
1959	141	81	60	1.87	853	16.53
1960	132	74	58	1.73	837	15.77
1961	135	78	57	1.74	902	14.96
1962	158	95	63	2.02	826	19.10
1963	147	84	63	1.88	845	17.51
1964	147	88	59	1.87	827	17.77
1965	154	93	61	1.96	852	18.07
1966	167	112	55	2.11	920	18.15

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1,000 population</i>
1960	0.36
1961	0.36
1962	0.66
1963	0.59
1964	0.51
1965	0.57
1966	0.61

In the following table deaths from cancer are analysed by location, sex and age.

CANCER DEATHS — PARTS OF BODY AFFECTED.

PARTS AFFECTED	Under 35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65-75		Over 75		Total —1966		Total —1965	
Age Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Stomach.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	7	2	6	3	17	7	10	7
Other Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	2	3	2	2	7	13	13	22	9
Genito-Urinary Organs...	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	5	7	3	5	4	16	13	11	16
Breast.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	7	1	12
Other Glands.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Lung and Bronchus.....	—	—	1	1	10	1	17	—	16	—	2	—	46	2	40	5
Buccal Cavity & Pharynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Bone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Other Parts	1	—	—	—	3	1	8	2	4	3	2	3	18	9	7	10
TOTALS.....	2	1	1	1	15	6	39	14	37	13	18	20	112	55	93	61

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

During 1966 there were 144 deaths from respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis) as against 155 in 1965.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no deaths from maternal causes during the year under review.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total Deaths	AGE GROUPS									Deaths in Institutions
		Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 up	
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	3
" Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections.....	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach ..	24	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	9	9	12
" " Lung & Bronchus ..	48	—	—	—	—	—	2	28	16	2	28
" " —Breast	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	2
" " —Uterus.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3
" " —Others.....	84	—	—	—	—	2	—	34	23	25	47
Leukæmia and Aleukæmia.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
Diabetes	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	4	7
Vascular Lesions of C.N.S.....	114	—	—	—	—	—	3	24	30	57	61
Coronary Disease, Angina	220	—	—	—	—	—	8	51	75	86	84
Hypertension with Heart Disease.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	4
Other Heart Disease.....	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	19	36	34
Other Circulatory Disease	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	29	29
Influenza.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	61	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	16	33	40
Bronchitis.....	75	—	—	—	—	—	2	23	25	25	40
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa.	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth & Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	11	8	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	11
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	52	10	—	—	1	—	2	12	11	16	9
Motor Vehicle Accidents	19	—	—	1	3	3	3	5	1	3	11
All other accidents	18	1	—	—	2	—	2	4	1	8	14
Suicide	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	—	5
Homicide and Operations of War.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL DEATHS.....	920	32	—	3	6	5	29	230	260	355	466

THE DEATHS AS THEY OCCURRED IN THE WARDS.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total Deaths	WARDS								
		North	West	Park	S.-West	Central	N.-East	Seaton	South	Owton
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
Tuberculosis Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	24	3	3	1	4	3	1	3	1	5
„ „ - Lung &										
„ „ - Bronchus	48	6	4	8	7	5	7	1	6	4
„ „ - Breast .	7	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	1
„ „ - Uterus	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
„ „ - Others	84	9	11	10	10	8	8	10	14	4
Leukæmia and Aleukæmia	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	11	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	3	1
Vascular Lesions of C.N.S.	114	6	8	18	12	13	13	8	20	16
Coronary Disease, Angina	220	24	28	40	19	15	20	24	32	18
Hypertension with Heart Disease	9	3	1	—	—	2	2	—	1	—
Other Heart Disease	66	6	7	10	3	4	8	5	9	14
Other Circulatory Disease	43	7	8	6	5	3	8	3	2	1
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	61	9	6	9	5	4	5	5	9	9
Bronchitis	75	9	10	6	7	10	8	6	11	8
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	8	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	10	2	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	2
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhœa	8	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	11	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	52	3	5	6	6	8	5	6	5	8
Motor Vehicle Accidents	19	—	2	1	1	1	3	7	2	2
All other accidents	18	2	5	—	1	1	4	2	1	2
Suicide	11	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	3	2
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL DEATHS	920	96	104	122	87	89	99	90	132	101

THE DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY SOCIAL CLASS
UNDER CAUSES AND AGES

CAUSE OF DEATH	Social Class Age Groups	1			2			3			4			5			Un- classified
		0—15	15—65	65+	0—15	15—65	65+	0—15	15—65	65+	0—15	15—65	65+	0—15	15—65	65+	
Tuberculosis (respiratory)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
„ Other		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach ..		—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4	4	—	—	7	—	1	4	—
„ „ —Lung & ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ —Bronchus ..		—	1	—	—	1	4	—	14	4	—	5	6	—	9	4	—
„ „ —Breast		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
„ „ —Uterus		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ —Others		—	—	—	—	3	2	—	16	21	—	8	13	—	8	9	4
Leukæmia and Aleukæmia		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Diabetes		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—
Vascular Lesions of C.N.S.		—	—	—	—	2	7	—	12	40	—	9	20	—	4	16	4
Coronary Disease, Angina		—	1	—	—	7	21	—	27	69	—	9	44	—	14	23	5
Hypertension with Heart Disease ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	1	—	—
Other Heart Disease		—	—	1	—	1	8	—	2	18	—	7	11	—	1	14	3
Other Circulatory Disease		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	17	—	1	19	—
Influenza		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia		—	—	—	—	2	7	4	—	21	1	2	8	2	1	11	2
Bronchitis		—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	19	—	7	18	—	7	11	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
System		—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	1	2	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa ..		—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth & Abortion ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations		—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
diseases		—	1	—	—	1	4	3	3	10	7	6	7	—	3	4	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents		—	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	—	1	3	—	1	—	3	2
All other accidents		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	1	3	1	1	2	—	3
Suicide		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	—	2	1	1
Homicide and Operations of War ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL DEATHS		—	3	1	4	25	59	14	107	236	14	69	168	5	56	126	33

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VENEREAL DISEASE

(EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

Notifications of infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) numbered 884 and of these only one case received hospital treatment. Measles notifications totalled 868 leaving 16 notifications of other forms of infections compared with 97 in 1965. The tables below give further details of notifications during 1966 :—

DISEASE	Total Cases Notified	No. of such cases treated in hospital
Measles	868	—
Dysentery.....	2	—
Whooping Cough.....	2	—
Scarlet Fever	6	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1
Acute Pneumonia	4	—
Food Poisoning.....	1	—

Disease	Hospital						Total
	Gr'ntully Mat.Hme	Brierton Hospital	General Hospital	Cameron Hospital	S.Hilda's Hospital	Other Hospitals	
Meningococcal infection	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

SCARLET FEVER

Six cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1966, which showed a 50% reduction against the 1965 figure. Of the 6 notified cases, 3 were for children under 5 and 3 for children in the 5 to 10 years age range.

WHOOPING COUGH

Only two cases of whooping cough were reported during 1966 as against 16 in the previous year. One of these cases was a child aged 4 and the other a child in the 5 to 10 years age group.

MEASLES

In the last quarter of 1966 the cyclic incidence of measles once again manifested itself with 785 cases being notified out of a total of 868 in the total year. 578 of these cases were in children in the 0—5 years age range.

DYSENTERY

There were two notifications of dysentery during 1966, neither of which required hospital treatment. Both cases occurred in people of working age.

VENEREAL DISEASE

I am grateful to Dr. E. Campbell, Consultant Venereologist, for submitting the incidence of venereal disease cases treated at the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, during 1966.

During the year 89 new cases of venereal disease were treated at the General Hospital Treatment Centre. Of these 33 were for Gonorrhoea and 2 for Syphilis. Once again concern has been caused by the continuing rise in the number of new cases of Gonorrhoea.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—AGE GROUPS AND WARD DISTRIBUTION.

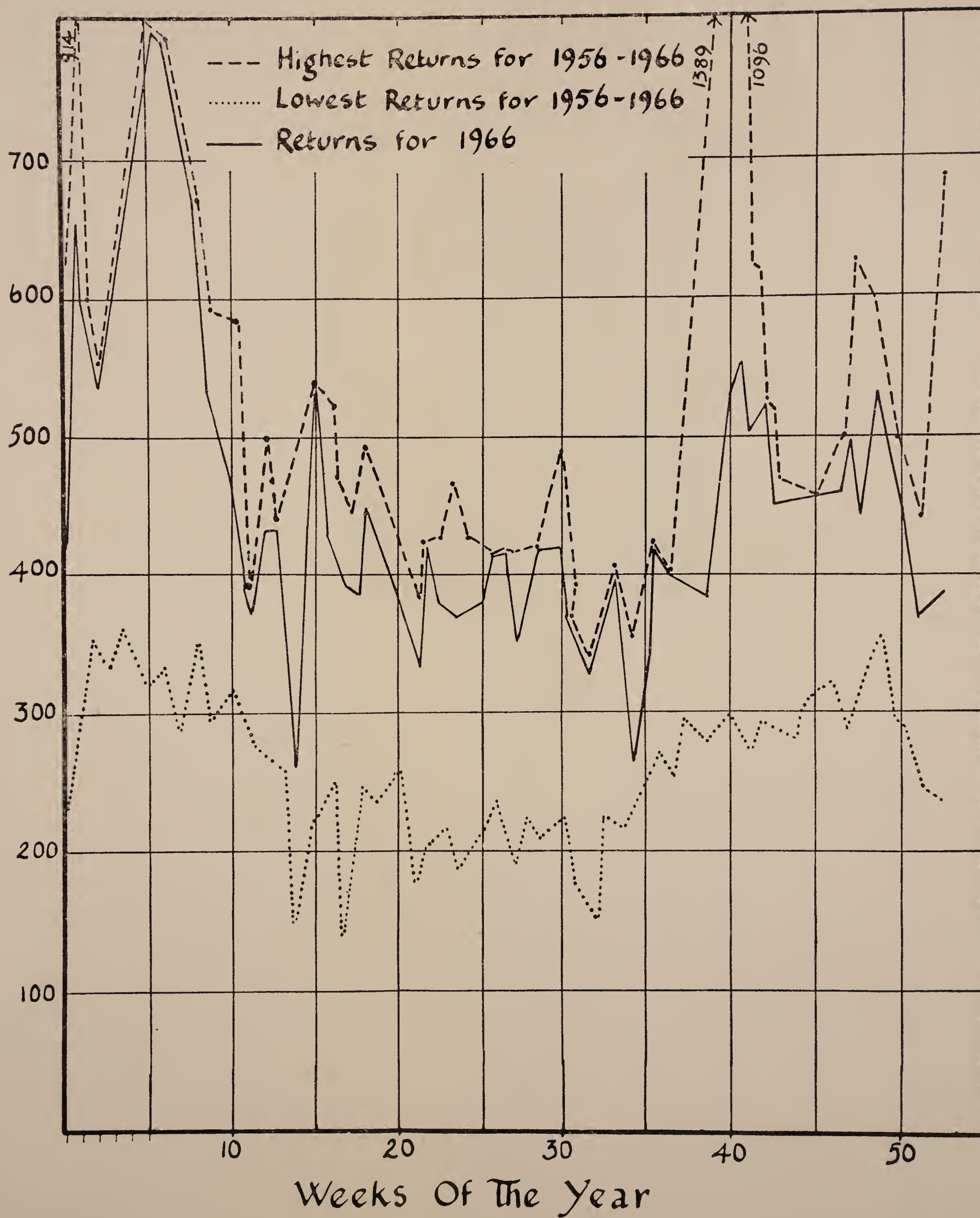
Disease	At all ages	Age Group Distribution										Ward Distribution of Cases											
		Age un-known	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	North East	Central	North	West	Park	South West	Seaton	O'ton	South
Measles	868	—	34	125	122	160	137	289	—	—	1	—	—	—	53	61	45	39	56	86	137	283	105
Dysentery.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	2	6	3	—	—	3	1	4	2	3	5	2
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Acute Pneumonia.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals.....	904	34	125	123	161	140	293	—	4	9	2	9	4	53	63	52	40	63	90	142	290	111	

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—SHOWING INCIDENCE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Measles	—	—	1	5	—	—	4	23	50	200	292	293	868
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Scarlet Fever	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	—	—	1	4	2	20
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Pneumonia.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals.....	1	4	6	6	3	5	7	23	50	202	297	300	904

MORBIDITY STATISTICS

Weekly figures for new claims Sickness Benefit (Min. of Nat. Insurance)
(West Hartlepool)



MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE

ANTE-NATAL CARE

There were no major developments in the field of maternity and child welfare during the year but the services continued to be used to the full by almost all patients booked for domiciliary confinement.

During 1966 ante-natal, mothercraft and relaxation classes, which were re-introduced towards the end of 1965, progressed fairly satisfactorily.

MIDWIVES' CLINICS

The Authority provides three Midwives Clinics where patients may receive ante-natal care and advice from the particular midwife who will be present at the confinement.

Details of attendances during 1966 and comparative figures for 1965 are given below :—

CLINIC	1966		1965	
	Attenders	Attendances	Attenders	Attendances
Stranton House ..	58	212	103	346
Wynard Road ..	80	292	110	376
Seaton Carew ..	14	48	14	44
TOTALS ..	152	552	227	766

EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY

In addition to the two clinics run by the Local Authority, cervical smears are taken at the Family Planning Clinic and during Ante and Post Natal Clinics at Cameron Hospital. During the year under review, 825 women attended the local authority clinics. Five were found to be positive, of these 4 were in the 45-50 years age range and 1 in the 50-55 years age range.

PLAY GROUP

The play group at the Owton Manor Community Centre, Wynyard Road, continued to thrive. It is now held three mornings per week—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays—from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and the average number of children who attend per session is now 32 as compared with 30 during 1965. It is intended during 1967 to introduce three more play groups following the success of this experiment on the Owton Manor Estate.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Attendance at Infant Welfare Centres showed a slight increase during the year and in the tables which follow full details of attendance and work of the Clinics are given :

ATTENDANCES

Centre	Total No. of Children attending the Centre				Total Attendances			No. of children who made first attendances	No. of children who attended in previous years	No. of new attenders between 1—5
	Born 1966	Born 1965	Other	Total	Born 1966	Born 1965	Other			
Wharton Terr..	150	164	114	428	1,073	1,117	292	154	274	154
Seaton Carew .	106	109	84	299	925	1,282	379	121	178	121
Oxford Street .	236	203	168	607	2,058	1,318	501	215	392	215
Wynyard Road	465	450	232	1,147	1,705	3,485	512	472	675	472
St. Matthew's .	286	236	160	682	3,616	2,859	592	270	412	270
Stranton House	90	79	65	234	770	670	301	104	130	104
St. Luke's	250	196	193	639	2,233	1,509	683	220	419	220
Totals 1966	1,583	1,437	1,016	4,036	12,380	12,240	3,260	1,556	2,480	1,556
Totals 1965	1,315	1,351	1,179	3,845	14,887	8,183	2,405	1,566	2,279	178
Totals 1964	1,285	905	1,873	4,063	24,263	3,807	4,323	1,627	2,436	156
Totals 1963	2,068	771	993	3,832	22,187	3,046	3,697	1,523	2,309	113

METHODS OF FEEDING (FIRST ATTENDERS)

Centre	Breast	Artificial	Breast & Supp.	Artificial & Ordny. Diet	Ord. Diet Under 1 year	Ord. Diet over 1 year	Total
Wharton Terr...	9	131	1	—	4	9	154
Seaton Carew...	12	94	—	1	2	12	121
Oxford Street...	8	196	—	2	1	8	215
Wynyard Road	17	414	6	4	6	25	472
St. Matthew's...	18	235	5	—	3	9	270
Stranton House.	4	91	3	—	—	6	104
St. Luke's.....	20	187	3	1	3	6	220
TOTALS...	88	1,348	18	8	19	75	1,556

EXAMINATIONS AND CONSULTATIONS BY MEDICAL OFFICERS AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Centre	Children			Vac- cinations	Immunisations			Consult- ations with Mothers
	Under 1 year	1—2 years	2—5 years		Diph- theria	Polio- myelitis Children	Polio- myelitis Mothers	
Wharton Terr....	322	432	179	34	404	359	8	278
Seaton Carew ...	228	315	135	61	320	251	1	164
Oxford Street....	372	480	233	57	541	457	3	294
Wynyard Road ..	835	1,300	735	94	1,159	1,072	21	579
St. Matthew's ...	692	726	250	96	574	606	1	476
Stranton	195	195	116	26	258	261	7	323
St. Luke's	520	567	230	87	552	490	19	369
Totals 1966 ..	3,164	4,015	1,878	455	3,808	3,496	60	2,483
Totals 1965 ..	6,984	1,672	1,637	327	3,771	3,820	—	5,867

EXAMINATIONS BY MEDICAL OFFICERS AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES SHOWING CONDITIONS FOUND IN INFANTS

Condition	Wharton Terrace	Seaton Carew	Oxford Street	Wynyard Road	St. M'thew's	Stranton	St. Luke's	Total
Accidents.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
Anæmia.....	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	5
Balanitis	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
Bronchitis	2	7	6	36	3	—	9	63
Burns and Scalds.....	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	6
Circumcision	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Conjunctivitis	19	2	7	16	1	1	21	67
Constipation	2	4	7	10	7	3	11	44
Coughs and Colds	57	17	33	72	50	13	53	295
Dental Defects.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diarrhœa.....	16	8	9	24	21	4	17	99
Enlarged glands.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Enuresis.....	1	—	—	4	1	1	1	8
Eye defects.....	3	4	3	4	23	—	3	40
Feeding difficulties....	—	16	9	40	3	30	24	122
Gastritis.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Inguinal Hernia.....	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	5
Infectious Diseases ...	1	—	6	2	—	—	—	9
Nævis.....	1	5	1	7	1	—	1	16
Nasal Catarrh.....	—	—	9	15	3	—	—	27
Otic defects.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis Media	3	2	6	1	2	—	6	20
Otorrhœa.....	1	—	2	17	4	3	8	35
Phimosis	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	4
Physical defects	—	4	—	11	—	—	—	15
Pyloric Stenosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rash.....	43	14	15	52	67	7	34	232
Seborrhœa.....	10	1	1	11	15	—	15	53
Skin Diseases	17	2	6	6	10	—	7	48
Speech Difficulties....	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	6
Stomatitis.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Strabismus	—	3	2	8	6	2	4	25
T. and A.....	3	3	2	5	—	—	1	14
Teething difficulties...	—	2	—	4	—	—	5	11
Thrush.....	10	2	4	10	9	2	10	47
Umbilical defects.....	—	2	5	1	—	1	15	24
Umbilical hernia	6	2	3	8	8	—	6	33
Urticaria	2	—	1	—	1	—	10	14
Vomiting.....	19	14	5	13	12	2	9	74
Worms.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Other Conditions	53	10	11	44	53	—	35	206
Totals.....	271	129	156	443	315	69	312	1,695

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE AND PROPRIETARY FOODS.

Welfare Foods are available at each of the Infant Welfare Centres and supplies can also be obtained at the Health and Welfare Department during normal office hours.

The overall sales of Welfare Foods showed a slight decrease during 1966, with the exception of Orange Juice where the issues showed a 6% increase over 1965 figures.

In the table below the comparative figures for 1966 and 1965 are shown :

	1966		1965	
	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Value £</i>	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Value £</i>
National Dried Milk (tins)	6,574	849	8,192	1,058
" " "	1,927	Free	2,062	Free
Orange Juice (bottles)	16,494	1,237	14,043	1,128
" "	1,685	Free	2,058	Free
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	1,043	52	1,205	60
" " "	289	Free	391	Free
Vitamin A and D Tablets (packets)	741	19	728	18
" " " "	54	Free	53	Free

Details of proprietary food sales during the year are given below :—

	TOTALS	
	1966	1965
Adexolin (bottles).....	3,358	3,639
Cow & Gate (packets)	9,876	12,568
Ostermilk (tins).....	16,289	17,798
Vitavel	1,288	50
Farex (packets).....	1,276	1,479
Minadex (packets).....	1,165	1,423
Baby Rice (packets)	868	892
Scotts Twin Pack (packets)	616	515
Ovaltine (tins)	7,775	9,260
Robrex (Mixed Cereal)	421	361
Rose Hip Syrup (bottles)	11,161	10,935
Weaning Foods (Cow and Gate).....	4,909	2,882
Horlick's (tins)	3,628	3,123

Trufood Milk (packets)	327	267
Trufood Cereal (packets)	84	223
Carnation Milk (tins)	4,130	3,389
High Protein	654	842
Instant Foods	7,257	4,042
Farlene	1,637	1,930

	1966	1965	1964
Value of Sales of Proprietary Foods :	£8,606/2/2	£8,844/18/10	£8,101/6/8

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

This clinic is held at Stranton House each Friday afternoon and the Consultant Obstetrician is assisted by the Municipal Midwives.

Only 25% of mothers who intend to have their babies at home have fully availed themselves of the facilities offered at the ante-natal, mothercraft and relaxation classes. Towards the end of the year, however, the stress laid by both health visitors and midwives on the importance of attending these classes began to bear fruit and the numbers who were attending at the beginning of 1967 showed a marked improvement on those in 1966.

	1966	1965
Total attendances	212	272
No. of patients who attended	91	111
Patients referred by practitioners for consultation...	57	75
Cases referred from other Health Authority Clinics..	—	2
Cases referred for Hospital confinements	31	39

Abnormalities discovered—

Anæmia	5	16
Toxæmia of Pregnancy	1	11
Grand Parity	12	7
Rhesus Negative	21	16
Post-maturity	1	3
Pyelitis of Pregnancy	—	2
Malpresentation	4	6
Essential Hypertension of Pregnancy	1	3
Cephalo-pelvic disproportion	—	2
Previous Caesarean Section	—	2
Heart Disease and Pregnancy	—	1
Previous abnormal obstetric history	7	2
Intra-Uterine Death	—	1

	1966	1965
Post-natal—No. of Patients.....	11	10
New Cases	9	8
Attendances.....	13	12

DENTAL TREATMENT—EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

The tables below give an indication of the use being made of the service provided by the Council for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five.

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE.

	Year	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant & Nursing mothers	1966	—	—	—	—
	1965	2	2	2	2
Children under Five	1966	93	60	60	50
	1965	41	30	30	30

B. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED.

	Year	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Extractions	Dentures Provided	
					Full Upper/Lower	Partial Upper/Lower
Expectant & Nursing mothers	1966	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	—	—
Children under Five	1966	66	—	28	—	—
	1965	20	7	15	—	—

VICTORIA ROAD DAY NURSERY.

The average daily attendance at the Nursery rose slightly for the second successive year. The numbers in the under-2 age group dropped during the year but there was a marked increase in the 2-to-5 years age group. The average daily attendance improved from 55 in 1965 to 60 in 1966.

No. of approved places—Under 2	30
2 — 5	50
No. of children on the register at 31st December, 1966—Under 2	22
2 — 5	58
Average daily attendance during the year—Under 2.....	16
2 — 5.....	44

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

The Hartlepoons Deanery and Moral Welfare Association makes arrangements for the care of unmarried mothers, and the authority makes an annual grant of £560 towards the provision of a Moral Welfare Worker.

During 1966 the authority assisted in the maintenance of five unmarried expectant mothers in mother and baby homes.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

There were two new registrations under the provision of the above Act during 1966.

NURSING HOMES.

There are no Registered nursing homes in West Hartlepool.

MIDWIFERY

PART II MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHEME.

During 1966 8 pupil midwives recruited by the hospital authorities were given district training and all were successful in their examinations. One pupil was receiving training at the end of the year.

STAFF.

Seven domiciliary midwives were employed at the beginning of the year, one of whom was engaged solely on the nursing of premature infants.

SUMMARY OF WORK.

The total number of cases delivered by domiciliary midwives again fell during 1966 but with one less domiciliary midwife the average case load for the year fell only slightly.

Further details of the work of the domiciliary midwives are given below :

CASE LOAD 1962/66.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
No. of deliveries	387	331	277	248	194
Average Case Load.....	43	37	31	35	27
No. of cases attended on discharge from hospital before 10th day	124	248	368	520	619

No. of deliveries attended by midwives during the year—

(a) Doctor not booked	
(i) Present at time of delivery	1
(ii) Not present at time of delivery	17
(b) Doctor booked	
(i) Present at time of delivery	2
(ii) Not present at time of delivery	174
	<hr/>
Total	194
	<hr/>

No. of cases in which trilene was administered—

(a) Doctor present at time of delivery.....	1
(b) Doctor not present at time of delivery	138

No. of cases in which pethidine was administered—

(a) Doctor present at time of delivery.....	2
(b) Doctor not present at time of delivery	106

No. of cases delivered in institutions but attended by Domiciliary Midwives on discharge and before the 10th day 619

No. of domiciliary cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the 14th day..... 41

Ante-natal care undertaken by—

(i) General Medical Practitioner and L.A. Clinic.....	1
(ii) General Medical Practitioner only	9
(iii) General Medical Practitioner, L.A. Clinic and Municipal Midwife	37
(iv) General Medical Practitioner and Municipal Midwife	131
(v) Local Authority Clinic and Municipal Midwife.....	—
(vi) Municipal Midwife only	1
(vii) No ante-natal care	11
(viii) L.A. Clinic only	4

Visits in connection with :

(i) Ante-natal care	959
(ii) Nursings.....	3,150
(iii) Hospital discharges.....	3,180
(iv) Premature infants.....	2,262
(v) Jectofer Injections.....	641
(vi) False calls.....	237
(vii) Oil bath enemas.....	42
(viii) Miscellaneous.....	219

TOTAL VISITS .. 11,652

INEFFECTIVE VISITS 634

Clinic sessions :

(i) Ante-natal clinics	152
(ii) Midwives' clinics.....	119

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE SUMMONED IN AN EMERGENCY BY MIDWIVES

Pregnancy—

Ante-Partum Haemorrhage..... 1

1

Puerperium—

Thrombosed Leg

1

Labour—		Infants—	
Retained Placenta	3	Jaundice	1
2nd Stage Uterine Inertia	1	Sticky Eyes	1
Post-partum haemorrhage.....	1	Skin Pustules	1
Episiotomy Repair	2	Dysmaturity	1
Perineal Rupture	11		
Malpresentation	2		
Maternal Distress	1		
Foetal Distress	1		
Unbooked case in labour	1		
	—		—
	23		4
	—		—

INSTITUTIONAL CONFINEMENTS.

The following are details of West Hartlepool maternity cases treated in the Cameron Hospital and Grantully Maternity Home.

	<i>Cameron Hospital</i>	<i>Grantully Maternity Home</i>
No. of maternity beds in the Institution.....	44	24
No. of West Hartlepool maternity cases admitted during the year	938	445
Average duration of stay (days).....	9.3	8
No. of cases delivered by (a) Midwives.....	611	385
(b) Doctors.....	327	60
No. of cases in which medical aid was sought by midwives in emergency.....	4	—
No. of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia.....	5	—
No. of cases notified as Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	—	—
No. of infants born to West Hartlepool mothers not entirely breast-fed whilst in the institution.....	Majority Artificially Fed	
No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—
No. of maternal deaths	—	—
No. of Stillbirths—		
Causes — Multiple Congenital Abnormalities.....	3	1
Maternal Toxaemia.....	1	—
Prematurity	5	1
Maternal Antepartum Haemorrhage....	2	—
Breech Delivery	2	—
Prolapsed Cord	2	—
Intra-uterine Death—Cause undetermined	3	—
	—	—
	18	2
	—	—

No. of infant deaths within 10 days—

Causes — Prematurity	2	—
Maternal Ante-partum Haemorrhage	2	—
Pulmonary Atelectasis	1	—
Maternal Toxaemia	1	—
Multiple Congenital Abnormalities	1	—
	—	—
	7	0
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENTS

The midwives at their clinics as well as the Consultant Obstetrician make every endeavour to persuade prospective mothers whose Para is 5 or more or who are over the age of 35 to have institutional confinements. During the year under review 9.3% of domiciliary confinements fell into one or both of these categories as compared with 8.4% in 1965.

AGE GROUP	Paras										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Up to and including 20 yrs.	3	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
20—25 years	4	15	26	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
25—30 years	1	14	17	22	15	3	—	—	—	—	72
30—35 years	—	8	10	15	5	2	—	1	—	—	41
35 years upwards	—	2	2	2	4	1	—	1	—	—	12
TOTALS.....	8	45	59	50	24	6	—	2	—	—	194

HEALTH VISITING

STUDENT HEALTH VISITORS' TRAINING SCHEME

The student who was in training at the 31st December 1965 obtained her Health Visitor's Certificate in June, 1966. There were no students undergoing training at the end of 1966.

STAFF

There were twelve qualified full time health visitors and one part-time visitor under the supervision of the Superintendent employed by the Council at the 31st December, 1966.

SUMMARY OF WORK

During 1966 the number of visits paid by Health Visitors showed approximately a 16% decrease over the 1965 returns.

Details of the work of the Health Visitors are given in the table which follows :—

HEALTH VISITING 1962/66

VISITS					Expectant Mothers	INFECTIOUS DISEASE						Sub-normal Patients	SOCIAL ENQUIRIES										Total Visits	Total visits to		Number of attendances at Infant Welfare Centres	Ineff. Visits
Children						Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis	Others		Housing	Infant Deaths	Still-births	Aged Persons	Hospital After Care	Adoptions	Ante-Natal Care	Problem Families	1 Parent Families	Others		Families or house-holds	Children under 5		
0—1			1—2	2—5																							
FIRST	RE-VISITS																										
1966	1,455	3,728	3,636	9,882	698	1	—	469	6	223	100	104	132	29	26	2,342	440	10	—	224	86	310	23,901	4,982	6,742	1,011	6,755
1965	1,549	6,681	5,109	11,665	939	3	5	455	16	346	27	5	147	26	21	1,198	488	12	21	280	—	184	29,157	6,231	8,525	896	7,731
1964	1,531	5,761	4,370	9,451	729	1	1	227	6	499	46	5	173	33	23	786	407	7	—	226	—	57	24,339	6,184	8,410	794	5,679
1963	1,861	5,787	4,707	9,366	841	12	3	528	69	156	151	6	157	41	25	993	314	14	—	331	—	76	25,438	6,046	8,121	667	5,412
1962	1,983	5,487	4,760	9,202	717	3	2	1	9	—	118	16	115	62	34	690	249	19	—	538	—	391	24,396	6,001	8,200	786	5,298

HOME NURSING

STAFF.

There are 13 state registered nurses employed by the Council working under the supervision of the Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives and District Nurses.

SUMMARY OF WORK.

The statistics for the year under review, are fully analysed in the following tables. The 1966 figures show a decrease from those of 1965 but the general practitioners and hospitals continue to use the service to the fullest extent.

Year	TOTALS		PER NURSE	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
1957	657	15,217	109	2,536
1958	874	22,987	145	3,831
1959	804	23,499	134	3,916
1960	764	22,785	127	3,797
1961	752	23,164	126	3,861
1962	874	23,019	125	3,288
1963	998	28,252	111	3,140
1964	1,541	49,246	154	4,924
1965	1,089	35,135	91	2,928
1966	1,037	35,537	82	2,843

CASES AND VISITS DURING 1966 ANALYSED ACCORDING TO AGE AND DISEASE

DISEASE OR CONDITION	Age 0-4		Age 5-14		Age 15-44		Age 45-64		Age 65 and over		Totals	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Tuberculosis.....	—	—	1	31	14	1,157	12	824	5	171	32	2,183
Other Infectious Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm.....	—	—	—	—	2	15	9	284	32	1,004	43	1,303
Asthma.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	—	—	2	20
Diabetes mellitus	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1,565	18	3,414	30	4,979
Anæmias.....	1	5	—	—	34	468	28	414	109	3,493	172	4,380
Vascular Lesions of C.N.S.....	—	—	—	—	1	73	15	405	53	1,922	69	2,400
Other mental and nervous disease.....	—	—	—	—	6	245	7	626	6	671	19	1,542
Diseases of the Eye.....	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	69	5	77
Diseases of the Ear.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart and Artery Disease	—	—	—	—	3	210	11	557	57	2,110	71	2,877
Disease of the Veins.....	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	219	22	1,391	29	1,614
Upper Respiratory Disease.....	—	—	—	—	6	77	—	—	2	43	8	120
Other Respiratory Disease	—	—	—	—	4	81	7	313	16	403	27	797
Constipation.....	—	—	—	—	6	107	15	53	31	458	52	618
Other Diseases of Digestive System.....	—	—	5	30	13	134	14	312	6	107	38	583
Diseases of Urinary System.....	—	—	—	—	5	114	11	170	19	848	35	1,132
Diseases of Breast.....	—	—	2	18	7	118	6	144	8	167	23	447
Complications of Pregnancy.....	—	—	—	—	12	118	—	—	—	—	12	118
Diseases of Skin	4	39	2	7	13	382	18	564	35	2,072	72	3,064
Diseases of Bones	1	6	—	—	3	36	18	1,762	45	3,040	67	4,844
Injuries.....	2	17	—	3	2	31	3	33	10	108	19	192
Senility.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	58	1,931	59	1,938
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	75	2	18	6	95
Diseases not specified or not known (including diagnostic X-rays).....	—	—	4	4	38	43	67	97	38	70	147	214
	9	75	16	93	171	3,415	265	8,444	576	23,510	1037	35,537

FURTHER ANALYSIS OF CASES ATTENDED BY HOME NURSES DURING 1966

DISEASE OR CONDITION	Male	Female	Medical	Surgical	Referred by				Living Alone	Home Help Provided	Incontinent	Appliance Provided	Nursing Provided		Treatments										Disposal				Cases on Books at end of Year.
					General Practitioner	Hospital	Medical Officer of Health	Other Sources					Under 1 week	Over 1 year	Injectons	Blanket Baths	Enemas	Dressings	Change of Pessaries	Washouts, Douches, Catheterisation etc.	General Nursing Care	Preparation for diagnostic investigations	Other	Convalescent	Hospital	Died	Other		
Tuberculosis	23	9	32	—	21	11	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	8	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	9	9	
Other Infectious Disease.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasm	18	25	39	4	36	5	1	1	3	7	18	8	9	3	5	1	1	12	—	—	30	—	—	5	2	28	2	6	
Asthma	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
Diabetes mellitus	11	19	30	—	21	9	—	—	5	6	—	1	1	13	22	2	1	7	—	—	2	—	—	3	4	5	2	16	
Anæmias	32	140	169	3	162	8	—	2	20	10	6	4	4	66	171	2	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	44	11	3	30	84	
Vascular Lesions of C.N.S.....	30	39	69	—	64	3	—	2	4	10	31	26	13	13	2	16	—	—	—	—	52	—	2	7	16	28	6	12	
Other mental and nervous disease	6	13	18	1	17	2	—	—	—	5	4	5	—	10	4	4	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	2	3	2	—	12	
Diseases of the Eye.....	2	3	3	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	2	3	—	—	—	
Diseases of the Ear.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Heart and Artery Disease.....	31	40	71	—	70	—	—	1	9	9	8	8	5	30	49	9	1	5	—	—	15	—	—	7	11	17	14	22	
Disease of the Veins.....	2	27	29	—	24	3	—	2	11	7	—	—	2	9	2	2	—	26	—	—	2	—	1	7	6	1	1	14	
Upper Respiratory Disease.....	6	2	6	2	6	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	6	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	3	
Other Respiratory Disease.....	12	15	27	—	24	1	—	2	5	4	2	2	8	4	15	2	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	9	4	7	1	6	
Constipation.....	21	31	52	—	51	1	—	—	2	2	4	2	36	4	—	1	52	2	1	—	9	—	—	20	6	4	17	5	
Other Diseases of Digestive System	17	21	13	25	22	16	—	—	1	—	2	—	10	—	2	3	2	28	—	—	1	3	1	24	1	1	9	3	
Diseases of Urinary System	21	14	12	23	18	15	—	2	3	3	7	1	7	3	3	—	2	21	—	1	6	2	1	11	3	1	14	6	
Diseases of Breast.....	1	22	12	11	18	5	—	—	3	4	2	—	1	3	6	1	—	12	4	1	—	—	1	8	3	—	4	8	
Complications of Pregnancy.....	—	12	12	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	3	—	
Diseases of Skin.....	26	46	66	6	52	16	—	4	8	7	4	2	5	6	12	3	—	55	—	—	9	—	6	29	8	7	18	10	
Diseases of Bones.....	12	55	41	26	54	11	1	1	11	18	3	3	1	19	12	18	—	22	—	—	24	—	2	18	5	10	8	26	
Injuries	15	4	19	—	16	2	1	—	5	1	—	1	6	—	2	1	—	14	—	—	1	—	3	13	3	—	2	1	
Senility	11	48	59	—	44	1	2	12	9	12	18	11	9	17	1	23	2	4	—	2	38	—	1	3	10	18	5	23	
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	4	2	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	
Disease not specified or not known (including diagnostic X-rays)	63	84	147	—	139	8	—	—	8	2	2	—	9	—	1	—	6	1	—	1	—	133	5	41	58	2	45	1	
	366	671	930	107	881	121	6	29	109	110	112	74	129	217	358	89	67	222	5	5	216	138	27	276	163	134	194	270	

VACCINATION & IMMUNISATION

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Vaccination of infants against smallpox is carried out at the infant welfare centres and by general practitioners. The health visitors constantly remind parents of the need for vaccination but the number of infants vaccinated is small in relation to the total number of births.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Vaccination	Under 1	1-2	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
1962	691	76	168	295	463	1,693
1963	117	22	22	40	28	229
1964	85	218	69	8	22	402
1965	30	339	24	16	26	435
1966	22	377	85	83	42	609
Re-Vaccination	Under 1	1-2	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
1962	—	—	35	173	1,085	1,293
1963	1	—	5	12	76	94
1964	—	2	5	7	66	80
1965	1	3	2	7	58	71
1966	—	2	10	58	202	272

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Protection against diphtheria is freely available to all children at the local authority clinics and from family doctors. Every parent whose child has not, after the first year of life, received immunisation, is sent a reminder setting out the benefits of immunisation and this has resulted in approximately 70% of all children being immunised in their first eighteen months of life.

Year of Injection	PRIMARY				REINFORCING			
	Age Groups of Children at time of Injection							
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total
1962....	175	356	233	764	—	46	96	142
1963....	414	1468	810	2,692	—	61	443	504
1964....	339	725	302	1,426	3	406	537	946
1965....	428	679	256	1,363	1	522	565	1,088
1966....	423	655	230	1,308	1	558	507	1,066

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION

The high rate of immunisation achieved during the past 4 years has been maintained during the year under review.

A more detailed survey of the work is given in the tables which follow :

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION
SALK VACCINE

Vaccinated By	2nd INJECTIONS																	
	YEAR OF BIRTH																	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Others	Totals
Local Authority Staff...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Practitioners...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1965	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	28	14	—	—	51
Total 1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	6	24	10	—	—	2	47
Total 1963	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4	1	24	3	—	—	—	7	43
Total 1962	9	16	23	18	20	39	29	29	66	102	223	—	—	—	—	—	252	839
Total 1961	171	211	221	250	263	216	143	209	344	622	101	—	—	—	—	—	1,867	4,691

Vaccinated By	3rd INJECTIONS																	
	YEAR OF BIRTH																	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Others	Totals
Local Authority Staff...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Practitioners...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total 1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total 1965	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	4	6	2	23	8	—	—	—	49
Total 1964	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	14	14	8	—	—	2	41
Total 1963	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	13	18	3	—	—	—	17	61
Total 1962	18	26	31	28	31	40	63	69	132	307	48	—	—	—	—	—	954	1,762
Total 1961	88	75	124	121	132	117	116	198	441	151	8	—	—	—	—	—	1,204	2,841

SABIN VACCINE

Vaccinated By	FULL COURSE OF THREE DOSES																	
	YEAR OF BIRTH																	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Others	Totals
Local Authority Staff...	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	5	242	33	46	49	79	612	143	31	1,248
General Practitioners ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	8	10	10	20	73	26	27	186
Total 1966	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	3	5	252	41	56	59	99	685	169	58	1,434
Total 1965	—	1	3	3	1	4	3	10	305	42	72	100	146	700	209	—	167	1,766
Total 1964	1	1	1	4	1	1	8	241	44	148	81	221	716	179	—	—	116	1,763
Total 1963	6	10	6	4	5	9	194	40	55	87	201	493	147	—	—	—	196	1,458

Vaccinated By	4th DOSE																	
	YEAR OF BIRTH																	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Others	Totals
Local Authority Staff ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	6	4	537	105	3	2	2	3	1	12	677
General Practitioners ..	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	4	12	21	3	5	5	8	—	7	71
Total 1966	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	7	8	549	126	6	7	7	11	1	19	748
Total 1965	1	3	5	6	7	15	6	10	529	90	18	13	14	5	—	—	66	788
Total 1964	—	2	—	1	1	2	7	552	104	14	25	24	9	—	—	—	32	773
Total 1963	1	2	5	2	2	6	307	57	56	35	31	7	4	—	—	—	105	620

AMBULANCE SERVICE

STAFF.

The authority employs the following staff in connection with the provision of ambulance services :—

Ambulance Officer	—	1
Senior Driver	—	1
Male Driver/Attendants	—	21
Female Driver/Attendants	—	3

VEHICLES.

The vehicles in use at the 31st December 1966 are detailed below :

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Date of First Reg.</i>	<i>Make</i>	<i>Rating</i>	<i>Description</i>
LEF 343	17.7.61	Morris Diesel	2.2 litre	Dual Purpose Vehicle
MEF 295	26.4.62	Morris Diesel	2.2 litre	Dual Purpose Vehicle
NEF 118	19.12.62	Morris Diesel	2.2 litre	Dual Purpose Vehicle
NEF 810	16.5.63	Morris Diesel	2.2 litre	Dual Purpose Vehicle
PEF 906	1.6.64	Morris Diesel	2.2 litre	Dual Purpose Vehicle
CEF 592C	3.12.65	Morris Diesel	3.4 litre	2-berth Ambulance
EEF 165D	5.12.66	Morris Diesel	3.4 litre	2-berth Ambulance

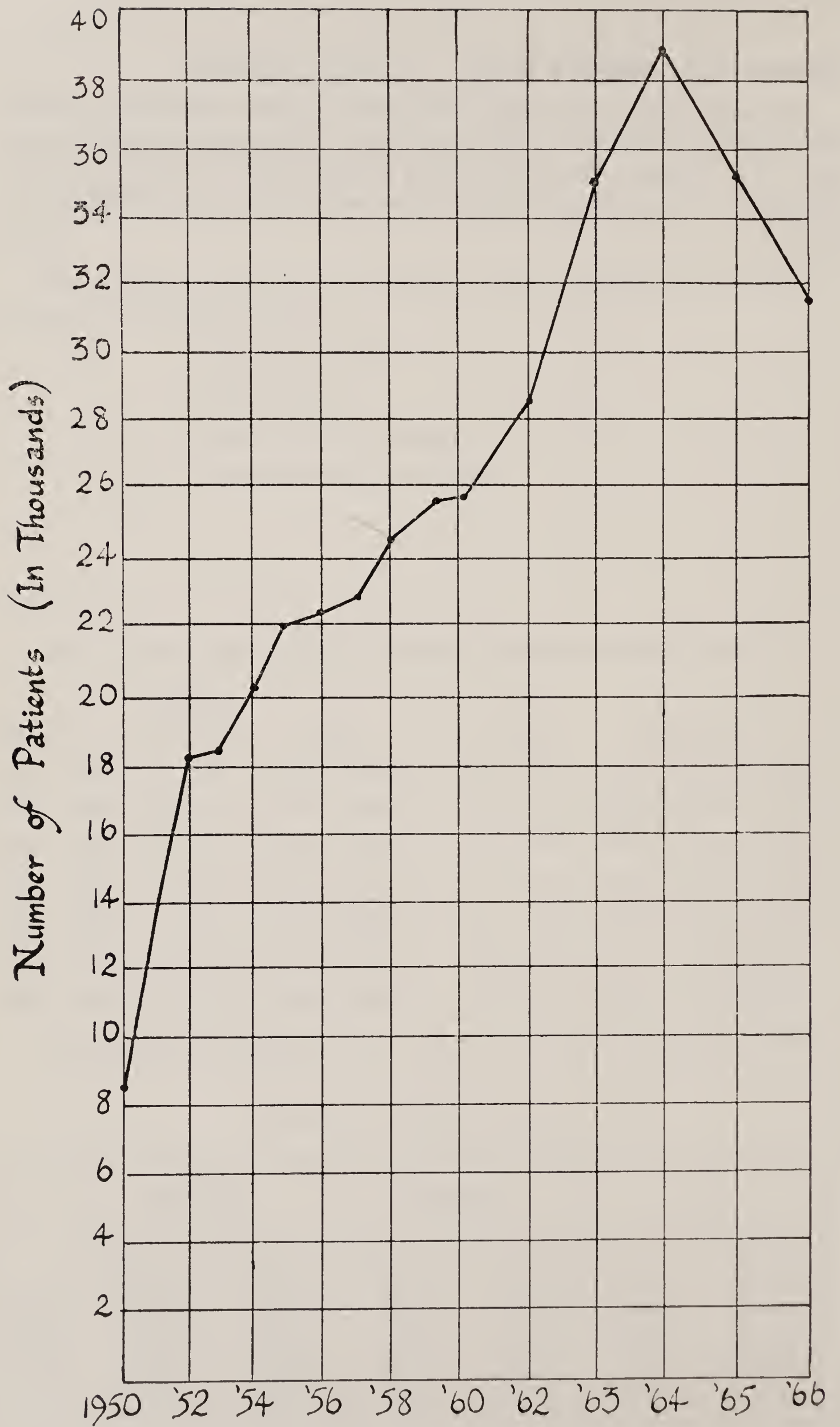
All vehicles are equipped with a Pye V.H.F. Radio Telephone System.

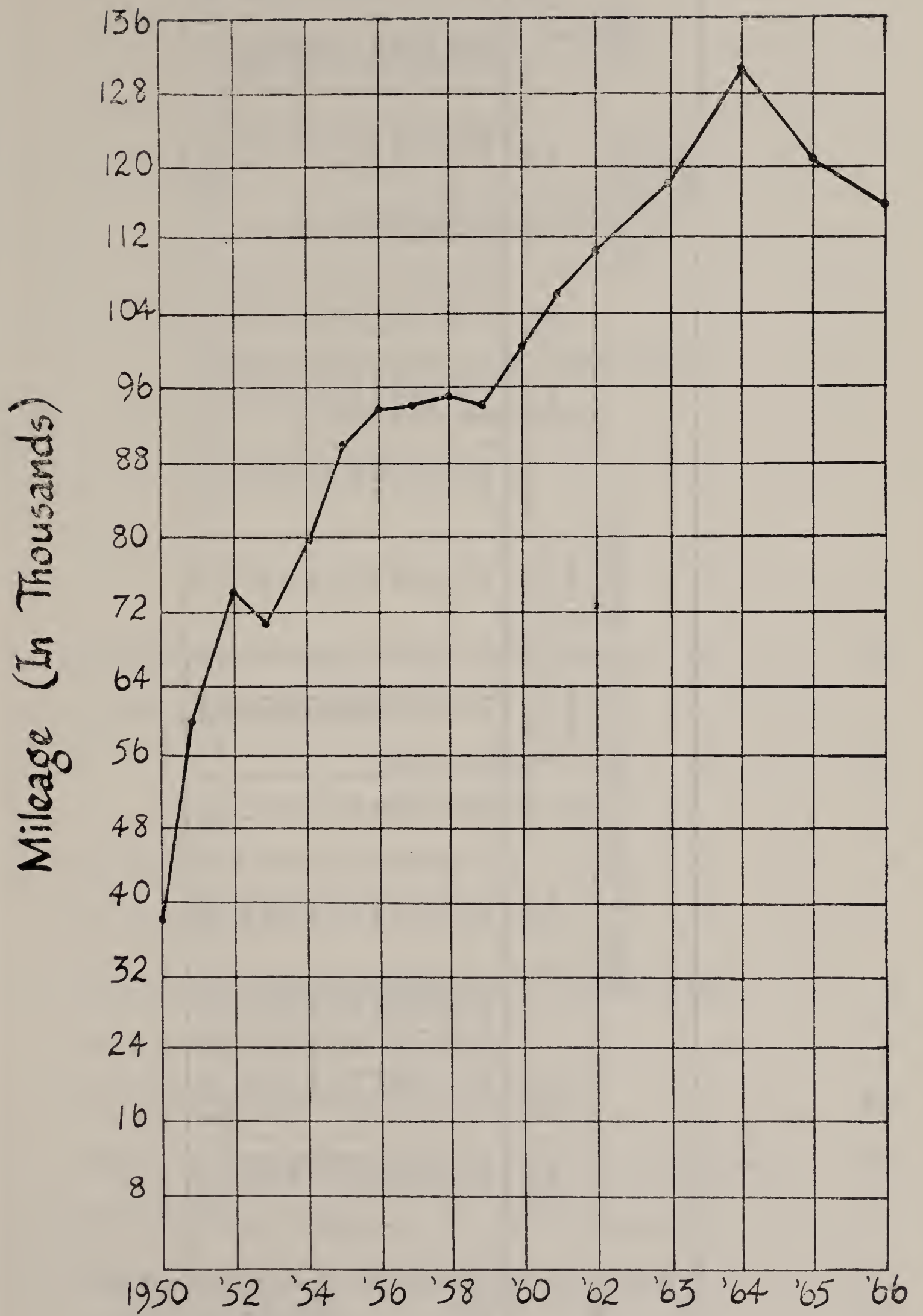
CASES AND MILEAGE 1961/66.

Year	Within the Borough		Outside the Borough		Totals	
	Cases	Mileage	Cases	Mileage	Cases	Mileage
1961	25,360	70,474	1,708	34,336	27,068	104,810
1962	26,222	68,897	2,923	42,538	28,645	111,435
1963	32,135	74,015	3,154	43,050	35,289	117,065
1964	35,897	86,661	3,166	44,452	39,063	129,113
1965	33,276	80,985	2,326	40,981	35,602	121,966
1966	29,493	78,144	2,198	39,337	31,691	117,481

SUMMARY OF WORK

The total number of patients dealt with by the Ambulance Service during the year was 31,691 a decrease of 3,911 on the figures for the previous year. The mileage was proportionally reduced due to this decrease by 4,485 miles. The average mileage per case within the County Borough area was 2.6.





1966	CASES WITHIN THE COUNTY BOROUGH										CASES OUTSIDE BOROUGH BOUNDARY		TOTAL	
	Admit tance	Dis- charge	O.P.	Mater nity	X-Ray	Street Accidents etc.	Works Accidents etc.	Others	Total Cases	Mile- age	Cases	Mile- age	Cases	Mile- age
January	217	144	2,352	66	11	31	10	190	3,021	7,237	223	3,091	3,244	10,328
February	194	107	2,117	55	20	24	16	124	2,657	6,439	161	2,877	2,818	9,316
March	186	112	2,329	60	7	40	10	143	2,887	7,083	190	3,346	3,077	10,429
April	170	95	1,976	57	9	38	15	125	2,485	6,501	150	3,005	2,635	9,506
May	153	106	2,005	53	11	53	12	136	2,529	6,561	215	2,940	2,744	9,501
June	157	116	1,963	50	6	46	14	145	2,497	6,601	165	3,234	2,662	9,835
July	172	115	1,650	54	10	66	21	168	2,256	6,526	162	2,962	2,418	9,488
August	176	108	1,772	57	7	54	15	153	2,342	6,547	134	2,849	2,476	9,396
September	171	109	1,646	53	2	51	10	140	2,182	6,102	190	3,558	2,372	9,660
October	169	134	1,636	63	8	55	15	111	2,191	6,102	217	4,679	2,408	10,781
November.....	180	121	1,702	60	4	51	18	126	2,262	6,320	220	3,819	2,482	10,139
December	183	129	1,621	61	13	45	15	117	2,184	6,125	171	2,977	2,355	9,102
Total ..	2,128	1,396	22,769	689	108	554	171	1,678	29,493	78,144	2,198	39,337	31,691	117,481

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Report on the work of the Chest Clinic

by Dr. J. B. Robinson.

No. of tuberculosis cases on register, 1st January.....	303
No. of new notifications: —	
(a) respiratory	21
(b) non-respiratory	—
No. of transfers from other clinics.....	7
No. of transfers out.....	-
No. of cases written off during the year as dead (all causes)...	5
No. of cases written off as recovered.....	3
No. of cases on register, 31st December, 1966.....	323
Total No. of visits paid by visitors to tuberculosis households	223
No. of "no access" visits.....	34
Total no. of attendances by whole-time tuberculosis visitors at chest clinic.....	104

TUBERCULOSIS

Deaths and Death Rates 1957-66.

Year	NO. OF DEATHS			DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Population)		
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	All Forms	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	All Forms
1957	14	1	15	0.19	0.01	0.20
1958	11	1	12	0.15	0.01	0.16
1959	11	1	12	0.15	0.01	0.16
1960	8	2	10	0.10	0.03	0.13
1961	4	—	4	0.05	—	0.05
1962	7	—	7	0.09	—	0.09
1963	4	1	5	0.05	0.01	0.06
1964	5	—	5	0.06	—	0.06
1965	6	1	7	0.07	0.01	0.08
1966	4	—	4	0.05	—	0.05

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

(a) CONTACTS SCHEME.

The work under this scheme is undertaken by the Consultant Chest Physician and the number of persons dealt with during 1966 was :—

(i)	No. skin-tested	..	91
(ii)	No. found positive		8
(iii)	No. found negative		67
(iv)	No. vaccinated	..	119

(b) SCHOOLCHILDREN.

The scheme for vaccination against tuberculosis of schoolchildren from 11 years of age upwards was continued during 1966 and 84.5% of the children to whom testing was offered accepted and of these 93.9% were tested.

Further details are given in the following table :—

B.C.G. VACCINATION—1966.

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. to whom Testing was offered.....	908	772	1,680
Refused	129	131	260
Accepted	779	641	1,420
Absent and therefore not tested.....	51	35	86
TESTED	728	606	1,334
Absent and therefore not read.....	42	25	67
READ	686	581	1,267
Tuberculin POSITIVE	43	30	73
Tuberculin Negative and VACCINATED...	643	551	1,194

TUBERCULOSIS — NOTIFIED CASES 1966.

AGE	Lungs			Genito-Urinary System			Meninges			Bones and Joints			Disseminated			Other Forms			All Forms		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 "	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2
25 "	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2
35 "	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	5	—	5
45 "	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1
55 "	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	5
65 "	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	1	—	1
65 and over....	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3
TOTALS....	16	4	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	4	20	16	4	20

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The under-mentioned medical examinations were carried out during the year by the medical staff of the local authority :—

Examinations for employment and superannuation	402
Department of Education & Science examinations—	
Form 28 R.Q.	13
,, 4 R.T.C.	88 .. 101
Examinations on behalf of other local authorities...	6
Medical examination of employees following prolonged absence due to sickness	19
Examinations for admission to Outward Bound Schools.....	8
	<hr/>
	536
	<hr/>

CREMATIONS

The Parks and Cemeteries Superintendent who is responsible for the administration of the Crematorium has kindly supplied the following details relating to the work of the Crematorium during the year.

NUMBER OF CREMATIONS.

Total number of Cremations since the opening of Crematorium to 31st December, 1965	6,799
Total number of Cremations for the year 1965.....	618
Total number of Cremations for the year to 31st December, 1966	656
Total number of Cremations since the opening of Crematorium to 31st December, 1966	7,455

DISPOSITION OF REMAINS FOR THE YEAR 1966.

Scattered or buried in Grounds	602
Placed, or to be placed, in Graves	31
Taken away by Representatives	13

HEALTH EDUCATION

The year commenced with a Dental Campaign and 67 showings of films were given in schools, clinics and mothers' clubs. These were well received and appear to be having some effect.

In secondary modern schools the main feature has been the growing interest in child care and these courses have been extended. During the year 51 girls passed the examination and obtained the Certificate of the National Association of Maternal and Child Care. The girls were given practical demonstrations and spent some time in day nurseries, nursery schools and infant welfare centres for observation visits.

In ante-natal work, relaxation classes were commenced in Seaton, Wharton Terrace and Wynyard Road Clinics. The numbers are steadily increasing.

The theme for the Park Show was "Food Hygiene"—carried out as a family programme from the young baby's feeds to the family meals.

A Poster Competition was held in schools in connection with this and the prize winning posters were displayed at the show.

Talks and demonstrations continue to be given to clubs and organisations on various aspects of Health Education and the demand is ever increasing.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

In 1966, the service gave assistance to 748 cases, This total was made up as follows :—

Maternity cases, including Expectant Mothers..	16
T.B. Cases	5
Chronic Sick	26
Aged and Infirm	565
Others	136
	<hr/>
	748
	<hr/>

As will be seen, the bulk of the help was given to the aged and infirm, which was to be expected as people are living longer and need more help. This is a general trend throughout the country.

There has been a steady recruitment of labour during the year, but a greater number of home-helps have left for health or domestic reasons and also to take up evening duties at nearby factories. As more of these factories are established in the town it is anticipated that it will become increasingly difficult to obtain suitable home-helps.

At present the service has 2.640 hours weekly at its disposal and employs approximately 90 home-helps. The hours available are equal to 66 full-time helps, but it is usual to employ a large majority of part-time women working 20-36 hours per week in an effort to keep them fit and well and thus reduce hours lost through sickness and overwork. Each home-help is given 5/6 cases per week, but there is always a waiting list of people requiring help, as hospitals are discharging many patients all the time and they require more assistance. It is also the policy to have 9/10 home-helps available to work on part-time and full-time maternity and family cases.

The work of the home-help service is co-ordinated with that of the domiciliary services within the Health and Welfare Department, also the local medical practitioners and Hospital.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

1. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) The Mental Health Service is directed by the Health Committee which consists of eleven elected representatives and two co-opted members nominated by the West Hartlepool Local Medical Committee.

(b) There is also a Mental Health Sub-committee of the Health Committee and this Committee meets when necessary to deal with domestic matters which arise between meetings of the full Committee. Their reports are subject to confirmation by the Health Committee.

(c) The staff engaged on this service is as follows :—

The Medical Officer of Health

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Two Assistant Medical Officers of Health

The Lay Administrative Officer

The Deputy Lay Administrative Officer (who is also the Senior Mental Welfare Officer)

Three Mental Welfare Officers

The Supervisor, Three Assistant Supervisors, One Part-time Assistant Supervisor and two Craft Instructors at the Adult Training Centre.

The Supervisor, three Assistant Supervisors and one Trainee Assistant Supervisor at the Junior Training Centre.

The Superintendent at "The Firs" Hostel.

(d) THE MENTAL HEALTH (APPROVAL OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.)
REGULATIONS 1960.

The following Doctors are approved by the Council, being the Local Health Authority, as having special experience in the diagnosis or treatment of mental disorder for the purpose of giving Medical Certificates for the compulsory admission of Mentally Disordered Persons to Hospital or reception into Guardianship under Part IV of the Mental Health Act, 1959 :—

The Medical Officer of Health

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health

One Assistant Medical Officer of Health

Dr. W. Dunn

Dr. M. M. Lidgate

Dr. R. G. Russell

Dr. J. Rutter

Dr. G. E. Duggan-Keen

Dr. N. D. M. Goodall

Dr. J. R. Hawkings

Dr. E. A. Burkitt

Dr. A. Glynn

Dr. J. A. Bewick

Dr. M. A. Campbell

Dr. H. C. Renney

Dr. J. T. Smith

(e) STAFF

Mr. T. H. Mullen was appointed Mental Welfare Officer and commenced his duties in February.

(f) HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS.

The number of patients admitted to Hospital by the Mental Welfare Officers was 161, 27 more than in the previous year. This is the highest figure since the Mental Health Act of 1959 came into operation. The lowest was 90 in 1962. It is interesting to note that of the 161 admissions no fewer than 111 were admitted under the controversial Section 29 of the Act.

(g) MENTAL AFTER-CARE SERVICE—COMMUNITY CARE

At the end of the year 133 former Hospital patients were being visited by the Mental Welfare Officers, approximately one-third of whom are visited weekly, one-third fortnightly and the remainder monthly. A report on each visit is submitted to the Consultant Psychiatrists. The provision of this service enables the Mental Welfare Officers to obtain immediate appointments when necessary for those patients whose mental condition has deteriorated and we are grateful to the Consultant Psychiatrists for the prompt help they give to such patients. Unfortunately, some after-care patients, having been re-admitted to Hospital and discharged home again, are not visited for some time after discharge because of the failure of the Hospital staff to inform the Mental Welfare Officers of the discharge of such patients. In spite of repeated requests for this information the matter has not yet been resolved satisfactorily.

(h) CASE HISTORIES.

Requests for Case Histories are made by the Consultant Psychiatrists in respect of all new out-patient appointments at the General Hospital Psychiatric Clinic. Patients are visited in their own homes by the Mental Welfare Officers. In most cases the Mental Welfare Officer is the first person whom the patient sees in the field of Psychiatry. It is, therefore, very important that a good relationship should be established with the patient right at the beginning. Several patients are apprehensive when it comes to attending the Psychiatric Out-Patients' Clinic for the first time and in fact some of them are so afraid to do so that when the Mental Welfare Officer calls to obtain the Social History they have already made up their minds not to keep the appointment. Happily, in almost every case, following a lengthy talk with the Mental Welfare Officer the patient changes his or her mind and agrees to attend. In the same way many other patients are given reassurances before they attend the Clinic, and go there in a more settled state of mind. Many patients are often glad to have the opportunity to shed their troubles to someone (always in confidence, of course) and many begin to feel better as a result, even before their first appointment at the Clinic. A number of people from whom Social Histories have been obtained have to enter Hospital following their appointments and some of these on discharge from Hospital are visited by a Mental Welfare Officer as after-care patients. Under the present system, in all cases it is the same Mental Welfare Officer who took the patient's Social History who does the after-care visiting, thus continuing the relationship formed at the beginning. 191 case histories were taken during the year, 37 more than in 1965, an increase of 24%

(i) AREA VISITING.

In March I introduced a system whereby each Mental Welfare Officer covered an area of the County Borough. This has not only streamlined the after-care service but also obviated duplication in travelling and this has made for a much more efficient Mental Health Community Care Service. Previously the Consultant Psychiatrists had decided which Mental Welfare Officer should visit a particular patient. This, in more than one instance, meant that as many as three Mental Welfare Officers were visiting homes in the same street. In fact in one case two Mental Welfare Officers were visiting different members of one family in the same house. The new arrangement not only saves a lot of travelling time but means that Mental Welfare Officers who find their patients out when they call are in the Area all week and can re-visit those patients with very little inconvenience or loss of time.

2. "THE FIRS", WESTBOURNE ROAD.

(a) STAFF.

Mr. L. Elvidge was appointed Superintendent and took up his duties in April.

(b) RESIDENTS.

The Hostel has been fully occupied for most of the year. Eight men were in residence at the end of the year, five of whom had obtained employment.

(c) OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.

Three residents not in employment attend the Adult Training Centre. Two are being trained in Woodwork and the other man paints pictures. At weekends all the residents help to keep the home and gardens tidy. All residents regularly attend the Social Club which meets at The Firs every Tuesday and Friday evening. The men now take a great deal of pride not only in their personal appearance but in their home also.

(d) CASE CONFERENCES

The first of these was held experimentally in The Firs in July and it proved so successful that further Case Conferences were held in September and December. The chief aim of the Conferences was to see what help could best be given to the eight men in residence at the Hostel especially those who were seeking work during their rehabilitation period. In order to obtain the maximum benefit of the Conferences invitations were sent to the Consultant Psychiatrists of both the General Hospital and Winterton Hospital under whose care the patients had been before coming to the Firs. The Chief Male Nurse at the General Hospital and the Social Worker from Winterton Hospital were also invited together with the Disablement Resettlement Officer from the Hartlepoons Employment Exchange. Local Health Authority Services were represented by

- (i) The Supervisor of the Adult Training Centre who was in charge of The Firs residents employed at the Adult Training Centre and who were not working in The Community.
- ii) The Superintendent of The Firs Hostel
- (iii) All the Council's Mental Welfare Officers and Social Welfare Officers.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health presided at each meeting. The residents were interviewed individually on an informal basis and their problems of work, accommodation and their future in general were discussed freely and decisions taken as to the best course to be adopted. The Disablement Resettlement Officer was extremely helpful and as a result of his efforts some of the men were subsequently placed in suitable employment. Dr. J. Rutter, Consultant Psychiatrist at Winterton Hospital, helped and advised on the patients' behaviour patterns in Hospital and her comments proved invaluable to the Conference. Above all the residents welcomed the Conferences. They felt that everyone was trying to help them and this fact in itself gave them much needed encouragement and reassurance. The pleasing result of all this was that by the end of the year five men had been placed in employment, one was likely to be fixed up with a job in the near future, one needed further time to progress in his rehabilitation and the remaining resident, now over 60 years of age, was recommended for admission to one of the Council's Hostels for old people, in due course.

3 PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL CLUBS.

(a) THE FIRS SOCIAL CLUB

The Club, which began in 1962, continues to do well. It maintains a good homely atmosphere and it is quite obvious that the members derive a great deal of satisfaction and confidence from the Club. Membership is about 36 and remains steady. Normal activities were arranged by the Club's Committee. Additional highlights included a party held in the Adult Training Centre when the Club invited staff and patients from Winterton Mental Hospital. They also held a Bring and Buy Sale and Coffee Evening as well as their Annual Dinner and Dance in the Masonic Hall to mark the Club's fourth Anniversary. During the summer months bus outings were arranged to visit Helmsley, Pickering and Swainby. Concert Parties, Films Shows, Musical Evenings and Speakers provided the entertainment during the winter months. The year ended in a festive mood with a service of lessons and carols read and sung by the members of Stranton Parish Church Choir. The service was conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. L. Heatley. This was a most delightful and entertaining evening as was the annual Christmas Party for members and friends.

(b) GLAMIS LADIES CLUB

This all Ladies Club is now in its second year and is very popular with the members of whom approximately 20 regularly enjoy their weekly get-together where the atmosphere is informal and friendly. The Community Room in which the meetings are held is warm and comfortable. Usual Club activities take place and on special occasions members have a musical evening or a speaker. To mark its first anniversary the Club held a party to which were invited all the Toc H. Ladies who so readily give their help on a weekly rota basis. Towards Christmas one lady, a member of the Toc H. Group, demonstrated how to tie parcels and make bows with ribbon, and the year ended with a Christmas Party during which traditional Christmas music was played on records and members joined in the singing of Carols. An ever popular figure at the Club was the Rev. Adam, Curate of Owton Manor Church, in whose Parish the Club meets. His friendly words for all members endeared him to the hearts of everyone.

4 MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1959.

(a) ADMISSIONS AND AFTER-CARE

The services of the Mental Welfare Officers are available at all times each one taking it in turn to be "on call" outside normal office hours. This ensures a 24 hours a day, 7 days a week service throughout the year. The Mental Welfare Officers are very much assisted in their work by the co-operation of the Superintendents and Ward Staffs of the General Hospital West Hartlepool, Winterton Hospital, Sedgfield, Aycliffe Hospital and Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital.

Pre-care and After-care work in the Community takes up a great deal of the Mental Welfare Officers' time. During 1966 they made 4,319 visits to patients who had been discharged from Hospital and interviewed 337 after-care patients or their relatives in the Health Department. At the 31st December 1966, there were 133 patients receiving after-care visits. Visits for Social Histories and Pre-care Visits totalled 591. The following are details of patients dealt with by the Mental Welfare Officers during the year ended 31st December, 1966 :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of patients admitted to the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, Winterton Hospital Sedgfield, Cherry Knowle Hospital Ryhope, Aycliffe Hospital and Prudoe and Monkton Hospital			
(a) Sec. 25 of the Mental Health Act, 1959	21	18	39
(b) Sec. 29 (urgent admission) of the Mental Health Act, 1959	51	60	111
(c) Sec. 60 of the Mental Health Act, 1959	—	1	1
(d) Sec. 26 of the Mental Health Act, 1959	—	1	1
(e) Informal admissions escorted by Mental Welfare Officers.	3	6	9
	—	—	—
	75	86	161
	=	=	=

Of these, 71 (i.e. 44%) were dealt with outside normal office hours.

The number of pre-admission visits was 577.

5 SUBNORMAL PERSONS IN THE COMMUNITY

(a) TRAINING CENTRES

i) ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

At the end of the year there were 56 Trainees attending the Centre. Of this number 23 were subnormal males, 23 subnormal females, 6 psychotic males and 4 physically handicapped males. The laundry and all craft rooms in addition to the car washing bay were kept busy throughout the year. Orders for goods made in the craft rooms were fulfilled and in addition the metalwork and woodwork rooms did a great deal of repair work to wheel-chairs and also to toys and equipment from schools and nursery schools. We welcomed students from Durham University to the Training Centre who

are undergoing training to be teachers of mentally handicapped adults. Mental Health Staff and an Architect from Darlington County Borough visited the Centre before designing their own new Adult Training Centre.

The Staff of the Centre and of the Junior Training Centre attended a regional study day at Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital during the summer vacation.

An Open Day to mark the second anniversary of the opening of the Centre was held in November and attracted more than 200 people. Throughout the year a number of Trainees have left the Centre having obtained employment in the town.

(ii) *JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE*

36 children, 17 boys and 19 girls, were attending the Centre at the end of the year.

Parties of Student Nurses and Student Health Visitors visited the Centre during the year. A Garden Party was held in the grounds of the Centre for the first time and proved immensely popular not only with the children but with the relatives and friends also, over 100 of whom supported the function. A Mothers' Club has been formed and meets one evening per month in the Centre. They are a keen and energetic group and invite a Speaker to each meeting.

(b) SUBNORMAL SOCIAL CLUB

Members continue to meet each Thursday evening in the Adult Training Centre. Average attendance is 25. Dances and social evenings have been held from time to time to which subnormal patients from both Aycliffe Hospital and the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, have been invited.

A summer bus outing to Helmsley and Whitby was enjoyed by all and we are indebted to the Hartlepoons and District Branch of the Society for Mentally Handicapped Children whose assistance in paying for the coach was greatly appreciated.

The year ended with the Club's Annual Dinner Dance and a coach trip to Aycliffe Hospital to see the pantomime, "The Sleeping Beauty" performed by the patients of Aycliffe Hospital.

I should like to place on record my appreciation to the voluntary helpers who act as leaders in the Club and who so willingly and regularly give up their own time helping to entertain Club members.

(c) SUBNORMALS LIVING AT HOME

During the year 691 visits were made by the Mental Welfare Officers and 87 patients or relatives were interviewed in the Health Department.

(d) ASCERTAINMENT OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR

11 cases were reported during the year, 2 males and 4 females by the Local Education Authority and 2 males and 3 females by other sources. All of these were placed in the care of the Local Health Authority. There are now 325 subnormal persons (173 males and 152 females) on the Council's registers.

(e) TEMPORARY HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

2 males and 2 females were admitted to Aycliffe Hospital and Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital during the year for a temporary period in accordance with the provisions of Ministry of Health Circular 5/52.

(f) PLACE OF SAFETY

There were no cases admitted to a " Place of Safety " during the year.

(g) GUARDIANSHIP

There were no subnormal persons under Guardianship during 1966.

(h) REGISTERS

At 31st December, 1966, there were 325 names on the Council's Registers, viz. :

(l) In Hospital — 107

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Prudhoe and Monkton	40	8	48
Rampton	3	1	4
Aycliffe	11	12	23
Harton, South Shields	3	—	3
Northgate, Morpeth	1	—	1
General, West Hartlepool	—	27	27
Durran Hill, Carlisle	—	1	1
TOTALS ..	58	49	107

(2) Others — 218

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
In Special Schools	1	1	2
In Prison	3	—	3
Under Supervision	111	102	213
TOTALS	115	103	218

(i) CASE CONFERENCES

These are held periodically at Aycliffe Hospital and are conducted by Dr. W. Dunn, the Medical Superintendent. The Mental Welfare Officers attend these Conferences on rota.

6 MENTAL HEALTH WEEK

This was held on a national scale from the 5th to 11th June and was sponsored by the National Association for Mental Health. In West Hartlepool we opened the Junior and Adult Training Centres each day during Mental Health Week and the Staff and Mental Welfare Officers showed the public round the building during two evening sessions. The Mental Welfare Officers also assisted in many ways in conjunction with the Hartlepoons and District Association for Mental Health and the Hartlepoons and District Society for Mentally Handicapped Children both of whom arranged functions during Mental Health Week.

WELFARE SERVICES

The Welfare Services provided by the Council under the National Assistance Act, 1948 are administered by the Welfare Committee, which consists of eleven elected representatives (all of whom are also members of the Council's Health Committee) and three co-opted members.

These services are under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

A. RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Council maintains five Hostels for the aged, four of these being adapted premises, (one for males, one for males and females, and two for females) and one purpose-built Hostel with accommodation for males, females, and if necessary, married couples.

At the 31st December, 1966, 145 persons were accommodated in the above-mentioned premises as under :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average Ages</i>
Briarfields	40	—	40	76
Dinsdale Lodge	14	18	32	78
Fairlawn	—	14	14	77
Hazelhurst	—	14	14	79
Wynyard House	14	31	45	79
	—	—	—	
	68	77	145	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

The age groups of the residents were as follows :—

	50-64		65-74		75-84		85 & over		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Briarfields	4	—	15	—	11	—	10	—	40
Dinsdale Lodge	1	1	5	4	7	6	1	7	32
Fairlawn	—	—	—	3	—	10	—	1	14
Hazelhurst	—	2	—	1	—	7	—	4	14
Wynyard House	—	3	2	4	8	15	4	9	45
	5	6	22	12	26	38	15	21	145
	11		34		64		36		

The classifications of the residents at the 31st December, 1966 for the purpose of Ministry of Health Form H43 were as under:—

Persons aged under 65

	M	F	Total
Physically Handicapped	2	2	4
Mentally subnormal	2	1	3
Mentally ill	—	2	2
Others	1	1	2
	—	—	—
	5	6	11
	—	—	—

Persons aged 65 and over

	M	F	Total
Blind	—	1	1
Deaf	2	1	3
Epileptic	2	1	3
Mentally handicapped	6	5	11
Others	53	63	116
	—	—	—
	63	71	134
	—	—	—

Included in the above-mentioned total are 1 male and 1 female accommodated on behalf of the following Local Authorities:—

Birmingham Corporation	1
Sunderland Corporation	1

In addition, 1 West Hartlepool resident, for whose maintenance the Council is financially responsible, was, at the 31st December, 1966, in accommodation provided by Durham County Council.

NEW ADMISSIONS.

During 1966, 51 new residents were admitted to the Council's Hostels, viz.:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
From Hospitals	15	11	26
From own homes	11	14	25
	—	—	—
	26	25	51
	==	==	==

DISCHARGES.

Hostel discharges (including deaths) during 1966 were as under:—

	<i>To</i> <i>Hospital</i>		<i>To</i> <i>Relatives, etc.</i>		<i>Deaths</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Briarfields ..	10	—	—	—	5	—	15	—
Dinsdale Lodge	5	2	—	—	—	1	5	3
Fairlawn ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Hazelhurst ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Wynyard House	2	6	1	1	8	5	11	12
	17	13	1	1	13	7	31	21
	30		2		20		52	

TRANSFERS.

Transfers between Hostels were arranged in the cases of 1 male and 1 female. 10 Residents (7 males and 3 females) had short periods of Hospital treatment.

HOSTEL WAITING LIST.

At the 31st December, 1966 the names of 5 males and 42 females were on the Waiting List for Hostel Accommodation.

B. TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION.

(i) HOLIDAY, ETC. ARRANGEMENTS.

During the year arrangements were made for 1 female person to be admitted to Hostel accommodation whilst the persons with whom she resided were on holiday.

(ii) 118 BURBANK STREET.

During 1966, 8 women and 21 children were admitted to temporary accommodation for periods varying from 3 to 40 weeks.

At the 31st December, 1966, there were four women and nine children in temporary accommodation.

(iii) CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION WAS PROVIDED.

Circumstances necessitating the provision of temporary accommodation were as follows :—

1. Evicted because of non-payment of rent	4
2. Without accommodation because of domestic differences.....	3
3. Evicted from furnished accommodation.....	1
	—
	8
	<u>8</u>

C. OLD PEOPLE'S FLATLETS

The Council maintains two blocks of flatlets for old people which are situated on the Owton Manor Estate and provide accommodation for 10 men and 48 women. Both Flatlet Schemes have a communal room and a resident Warden provided by the Welfare Committee.

Turnover of Tenancies during 1966

	M	F	Total
New Tenancies	4	4	8
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
Deaths	2	3	5
Transferred to permanent Hostel Accommodation ..	1	—	1
Terminated tenancy to live with relatives	1	1	2
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>

One man and one woman were transferred from upstairs to ground floor flatlets.

Home Help services and W.V.S. Meals on Wheels are provided where required for Flatlet tenants.

At the 31st December, 1966 the names of 10 males and 37 females were on the waiting list for flatlet tenancies.

D. REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

It was found necessary during the year to take action under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951 for the removal of one man to hospital.

E. TEMPORARY PROTECTION OF PROPERTY OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.

It was not necessary to undertake the protection of property of any persons admitted to Hospital during 1966.

F. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD.

Under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 it is the duty of the Council to cause to be buried or cremated any person who died or was found dead in its area, and for the disposal of whose body no other suitable arrangements were being made.

Such arrangements were made by the Council on 8 occasions during 1966.

G. W.V.S. "MEALS ON WHEELS" SERVICE.

ORGANISER—MRS. V. PORTAS.

The total number of meals delivered by the W.V.S. Meals on Wheels Service to sick, crippled or aged persons during 1966 was 15,462, an average of approximately 297 meals per week, as compared with 17,272 (332 per week) during 1965.

Meals continued to be provided on four mornings per week, namely Tuesdays to Fridays inclusive, to persons recommended by the Medical Officer of Health.

A fluctuation in recipients occurred owing to deaths, admissions to and discharges from hospitals, etc.

At the 1st January, 1966, the number of persons provided with meals was 154 and at the 31st December, 1966, 170. During the year a total of 245 persons were provided with meals.

Christmas dinners, financed from W.V.S. funds, were delivered as usual.

The drivers and helpers attached to the Service continued to provide a most conscientious and reliable service.

H. WELFARE VISITING, ETC.

During the year visits were made to elderly persons as under :—

	Effective	Ineffective	Total
Health Visitors	2,342	759	3,101
District Nurses	23,510	—	23,510
Geriatric Visitors	9,507	1,610	11,117
Welfare Officers	539	121	660
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	35,898	2,490	38,388
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

I. CHIROPODY SERVICE.

The Council's Chiropody Service for persons over the age of 65 and persons on the Council's Register of Handicapped Persons continued to operate on six sessions per week during 1966 and the following is a summary of the work of the service :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of persons on Chiropody Register.....	177	473	650
No. of sessions held			280
No. of persons treated			630
No. of treatments given.....			2,123
No. of Ineffective appointments			269
No. of persons awaiting first appointments ...			
at the 31st December, 1966.....	10	45	55

J. WELFARE SERVICES AVAILABLE TO OLD PEOPLE.

The arrangements made with the Ministry of Social Security for cards giving information of the welfare services available in West Hartlepool to be issued with Pension Order Books was continued during the year.

K. HANDICAPPED PERSONS

A. BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED.

The Council's arrangements for the provision of Welfare Services for blind and partially sighted persons in accordance with its scheme under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, continue to be carried out on its behalf by the Executive Committee of the Hartlepool Workshops for the Blind.

(a) NEW REGISTRATIONS.

During 1966 there were 17 new registrations 4 on the Blind and 13 on the Partially Sighted Registers.

(b) REGISTERS.

At the 31st December, 1966, there were 164 names on the Registers, made up as follows :—

(i) NO. OF BLIND PERSONS ON REGISTER AT 31ST DECEMBER—

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 5 .. ..	..	..	—	—	—
5—15 .. ..	..	..	2	4	6
16—20 .. ..	..	..	—	1	1
21—49 .. ..	..	..	5	6	11
50—64 .. ..	..	..	14	10	24
65 and over .. ..	..	..	28	50	78
			—	—	—
			49	71	120
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

(ii) NO. OF PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS ON REGISTER AT 31ST DECEMBER

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 5 .. ..	..	..	—	2	2
5—15 .. ..	..	..	1	1	2
16—20 .. ..	..	..	2	—	2
21—49 .. ..	..	..	9	5	14
50—64 .. ..	..	..	7	2	9
65 and over .. ..	..	..	2	13	15
			—	—	—
			21	23	44
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

(c) NEWLY REGISTERED CASES—CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.

The causes of blindness of the newly registered persons were as under :—

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Congenital	..	..	1	1	2
Myopic Error	..	..	1	—	1
Glaucoma	..	..	1	1	2
Cataract	..	..	2	2	4
Detachment of Retina	..		—	—	—
Optic Atrophy		..	—	—	—
General Diseases		..	2	6	8
			—	—	—
			7	10	17
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The following are details of the follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons :—

Treatment recommended on Form B.D.8.	CAUSE OF DISABILITY				
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Senile Macular Degen'tion	Others	Total
None	—	—	—	3	3
Medical, surgical, or optical	4	2	—	8	14
Hospital Supervision	—	—	—	—	—
	4	2	—	11	17
No. of cases which have, on follow-up received treatment	4	2	—	8	14

(d) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

(i) Total No. of cases notified during the year	
(ii) No of cases in which—	—
(a) Vision lost	—
(b) Vision impaired	—
(c) Treatment continued at 31st Dec. 1966.	—

(e) CLASSIFICATION OF THE BLIND.

The following are the particulars of the classification of the persons on the Blind Register :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Unemployable	26	44	70
Employable but unemployed ..	1	1	2
Employed as Wage earners ..	7	1	8
Not available for work, household duties, etc.	8	15	23
Trained but unemployed	1	—	1
In training	2	—	2
At school	1	3	4
Not at school	1	1	2
In Part III Accommodation ..	—	1	1
In hospitals	2	5	7
	—	—	—
	49	71	120
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

(f) EMPLOYMENT OF THE BLIND.

The following are the details of the occupations of the employed Blind Persons :—

Workshops for the Blind :	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Basket Making	4	—	4
Mat Making	2	—	2
Firewood Worker	1	—	1
Open Employment			
Shorthand Typist	—	1	1
	—	—	—
	7	1	8
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

(g) HOME TEACHING SERVICE.

The Home Teacher made 1,426 visits to homes, hospitals and hostels during the year and also gave weekly lessons viz. handicrafts (3), music (1), braille (3), typing (2), and Moon (3). She also arranged examinations and registration of blind and partially-sighted persons ; assisted in letter-writing, shopping, repair of clothing, etc., making hospital appointments, and visiting patients, ordering of games, magazines and apparatus, obtained transport passes and wireless certificates and acted as escort in special circumstances. She also contacted the Ministry of Social Security with regard to the installation of wireless in the homes of newly registered persons where required.

Braille literature continued to be available to all blind persons either at West Hartlepool Public Library or direct from the National Institute for the Blind,

(h) SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

Handicraft Classes continued to be held weekly on Tuesday afternoons. A Social Club was held twice weekly and a social evening was also held once every month. The annual outings were well attended, as were the parties arranged during the Christmas Holidays.

B. DEAF AND DUMB.

(a) The Council's arrangements for the provision of Welfare Services for the Deaf and Dumb in accordance with its scheme under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 continue to be carried out on its behalf by the Northumberland & Durham Mission for the Deaf and Dumb, the services of whose Missioner (Mr. Barber) are allocated on the basis of two-fifths for the West Hartlepool County Borough Council and three-fifths for Durham County Council.

Early in the year Mr. Barber left to take up another appointment. His successor is Mr. G. Hepple.

(b) NUMBER ON REGISTERS.

There were was one new deaf male registration during the year. The names of 92 persons were on the Registers at 31st December, 1966, viz :—

	Children under 16		Persons aged 16-64		Persons aged 65 and over		Total		
Deaf	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
With Speech	1	2	6	7	2	1	9	10	
Without Speech	7	6	14	9	3	5	24	20	63
	8(16)8		20 (36) 16		5 (11) 6		33 30		
Hard of Hearing	1	—	6	7	8	7	15	14	29
TOTAL ..	9	8	26	23	13	13	48	44	92
	17		49		26		92		

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF DEAF PERSONS ON THE REGISTER :—

<u>Degree of Deafness</u>		<u>Cause of Deafness</u>		<u>Degree of Speech</u>	
Total.....	35	Born Deaf.....	38	Normal	7
Severe.....	28	Acquired.....	25	Indistinct but	
Slight.....	—			intelligible.....	19
				Unintelligible.....	37
	—		—		—
	63		63		63
	==		==		==

(d) CLASSIFICATION OF HARD-OF-HEARING PERSONS ON THE REGISTER :

<u>Degree of Deafness</u>	<u>Cause of Deafness</u>	<u>Degree of Speech</u>
Total..... —	Born Deaf..... 1	Normal 25
Severe 25	Acquired..... 28	Indistinct but
Slight..... 4		intelligible..... 4
		Unintelligible..... Nil
—	—	—
29	29	29
==	==	==

(e) SOCIAL WELFARE

No Home Teaching is done among the deaf, unless they are also blind, when they are in the care of Home Teachers for the blind. Deaf men and women are working in open employment.

(f) NO. OF DEAF BEING TAUGHT, ETC.

18 children are at special schools for the deaf and receive a normal education.

One youth who was at Court Grange, Abbotskerwell, Newton Abbott, Devon, the Royal National Institute for the Deaf Training Centre for problem adolescents, was discharged to another institution. Two youths now in employment are taking day release instruction in painting and woodwork.

(g) DOMICILIARY VISITING ETC.

No. of visits made by Missioner to deaf in their own homes	162
No. of visits made by Missioner to deaf at their place of employment	87
No. of visits on behalf of deaf to Doctors, Courts, Employers, Employment Exchanges, etc.	153
	—
	402
	==

(h) SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Regular Club nights, Church Services and outings were held during 1966.

A small number of West Hartlepool Deaf people were among those who went to Great Yarmouth and Morecambe on holidays arranged by the Mission. Three deaf children from West Hartlepool took part in the Children's Holiday at Cullercoats organised by the Northumberland and Durham Mission.

(i) PLACEMENTS

During the year employment for deaf persons was found by the Missioner as under :—

Males

1 Apprentice Joiner

Females

1 Comptometer Operator

(j) EMPLOYMENT.

At the 31st December, 1966 there were 20 male and 8 female deaf persons employed in the following occupations :

<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
Bricklayer.....	1	Clothing Machinists	4
French Polisher	1	Canteen Worker	1
Boot Repairers	2	Carpet Repairer.....	1
Joiners	4	Packer.....	1
Gardener.....	1	Comptometer Operator	1
Labourers.....	3		
Window Cleaner	1		
Upholsterer	1		
Cooper.....	1		
Painters	2		
Metal Worker.....	1		
Bakers.....	2		
	—		—
	20		8
	—		—

C. GENERAL CLASSES OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS.

(a) During the year 39 names were added to the Council's Register of handicapped persons, viz. 15 males and 24 females.

During the year 9 men and 2 women died and 3 men and 3 women left the area. and 2 men and 1 woman were removed from the register as requiring no further visits.

At the 31st December, 1966 the names of 215 persons (114 males and 101 females) were on the register, as under :—

	MALE					FEMALE					Total
	Under 16	16-29	30-49	50-64	65 or over	Under 16	16-29	30-49	50-64	65 or over	
A/E	—	—	4	7	5	—	1	2	2	2	23
F	—	—	1	4	5	—	1	1	17	11	40
G	—	1	3	1	—	2	1	2	6	—	16
H/L	—	—	3	9	5	—	—	2	6	2	27
Q/T	—	1	8	7	4	2	—	1	3	1	27
V	2	7	12	11	4	—	4	15	10	5	70
U/W	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
X	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Y	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
Z	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	6
	2	10	33	44	25	4	7	24	45	21	215

The Classifications are as under :-

	<i>Medical Classifications</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Amputation	A/E	16	7	23
Arthritis and Rheumatism	F	10	30	40
Congenital malformations and deform- ities	G	5	11	16
Diseases of the digestive and genito- urinary systems ; of the heart or circulatory system ; of the respira- tory or other system (other than tuberculosis) and of the skin..	H/L	17	10	27
Injuries of the head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk. Injuries or diseases (other than tuberculosis) of the upper and lower limbs of the spine	Q/T	20	7	27
Organic nervous diseases—Epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica, etc. ..	V	36	34	70
Neurosis, psychoses and other nervous and mental disorders not included in V	U/W	1	—	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	X	2	—	2
Tuberculosis (Non-respiratory) ..	Y	2	1	3
Diseases and injuries not specified above	Z	5	1	6
		—	—	—
		114	101	215
		==	==	==

(b) CAR BADGES FOR SEVERELY DISABLED DRIVERS

At 31st December, 1966, 19 severely disabled drivers held car badges issued by the Council in pursuance of Ministry of Health Circular 17/61.

(c) SOCIAL CLUBS FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

There are three social clubs for the physically handicapped and they are held on three afternoons a week. Two of the clubs are supervised by the Social Welfare Officers and the other one by the local branch off the W.R.V.S.

Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their Own Homes

During 1966 five meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee were held under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health.

(i) NO. OF FAMILIES.

At the 1st January, 1966 the circumstances of 12 families were under consideration by the Committee and during the year the circumstances of four families were brought before the Committee

(ii) FAMILY SIZE.

The following table indicates the sizes of the families under consideration during the year :—

<i>No. of Children in Family</i>	<i>No. of Families</i>	<i>Total No. of Children</i>
2	2	4
4	4	16
5	2	10
6	4	24
7	2	14
9	1	9
12	1	12
	16	89

(iii) FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY PROBLEMS.

1. Absence of parent, through death, separation, divorce or imprisonment.....	3
2. Mental ill-health or mental subnormality	5
3. Personality failure.....	5
4. Housing (overcrowding, eviction or threat of eviction) ..	3
	16

During the year consideration of one family was discontinued when all the children were taken into the care of the Council.

Of the 89 children concerned, 21 were in the Care of the Council at the 31st December 1966, and during the year 6 other children were in the Care of the Council for varying periods.

At the 31st December 1966, the circumstances of 15 families (10 of whom were tenants and two ex-tenants of Council Houses) were under consideration.

WELFARE VISITING SERVICE FOR THE ELDERLY

In view of the increasing number of old people becoming known to the Department, the Council appointed an additional part-time (S.R.N.) Geriatric Visitor during the year, bringing the establishment of such visitors at the 31st December, 1966, up to five.

Additions to the records were made during the year as under :—

Aged men living alone	..	..	..	68
Aged women living alone	..	..	..	262
Aged men living with relatives, etc.	..	..	..	131
Aged women living with relatives, etc.	..	..	..	224
Aged couples	..	..	..	551

The following is a summary of cases covered during 1966 :—

	<i>Living Alone</i>		<i>Living with Relatives</i>		<i>Aged Couples</i>	<i>No. of Record Cards</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>		
No. on registers at December, 31st, 1965	211	881	159	516	629	3,025
New cases during 1966 ..	68	262	131	224	551	1787
Removals from registers during year because of :	279	1143	290	740	1180	4812
Deaths/or transfers ..	33	72	41	71	116	449
Permanent admission to :						
Hospital	2	2	1	2	—	7
Aged Persons' Hostel ..	7	17	4	2	—	30
Aged Persons' Flatlet ..	2	3	2	—	—	7
Removals from area	4	12	2	8	1	28
	231	1037	240	657	1063	4291
Transfers between registers ..	35	76	10	22	5	153
No. on registers at December, 31st, 1966	266	1113	250	679	1068	4444
	1,379		929			

During the year visits to old people were made by the Geriatric Visitors, Health Visitors and Welfare Officers as under :—

			Visits	Ineffective Visits	Total
Geriatric Visitors .. ..	..	..	9,507	1,610	11,117
Health Visitors .. ..	..	..	2,342	759	3,101
Welfare Officers .. ..	..	..	539	121	660
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			12,388	2,490	14,878
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Regular weekly meetings continued to be held throughout the year between Dr. W. A. Nicholson, Consultant Geriatrician at the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, the Superintendent Health Visitor, the Supervisor of Home Nurses, the Geriatric Visitors, the Home Teacher for the Blind, and the Lay Administrative Officer to exchange information on old people in the community considered in need of hospital care, and the possible needs of old people about to be discharged from Hospital.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1966

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The writing of this last Annual Report for West Hartlepool is perhaps an opportunity to look back to the first Annual Report of the Borough in 1888 and briefly compare those early days with 1966. It is worth remembering that local government developed from local sanitary authorities and one of the prime functions was to prevent the spread of disease in the community. The report of 1888 showed that a Mr. Marley, the Sanitary Officer had served 248 notices for remedy of nuisances and 38 of these involved the removal of domestic animals from rooms or yards. Fortunately in 1966 we did not have reason to deal with too many domestic animals in houses ; nevertheless, nuisances to residents, it seems, will always be with us because the 1966 figure is rather higher than that in the first report.

Housing apparently was not a problem because the 1888 report tells us that "the houses in the town are almost all entirely self-contained and comparatively new and having been almost all built during the last forty years we have none of those rookeries which exist in most older towns. There have been no serious cases of overcrowding owing to the large number of new houses recently built".

I wonder what Marley's ghost would say now if he could see that by 1966 so many of those new houses have been demolished as unfit to live in.

1966 has proved to be a year of steady progress in clearing houses, especially when one takes into account rehousing from the new shopping centre area and the land required for the extension of Belle Vue Way.

The continuance of steady progress is what is required for the future and one hopes the new authority will be as successful as the old in continuing the good work.

In the 1880's there was no thought of government grants for improving houses but even in 1966 we can hardly be said to be doing the job properly. The response to all the publicity about improvement grants can only be described as disappointing.

I was not surprised to find that in the first few years of West Hartlepool's history as a borough, the main food being adulterated appeared to be milk, but somewhat surprisingly, pepper and lard seem to have caused considerable trouble. In two successive years there did seem to be a suggestion of criticism of the council because they were advised that "more stringent action of the Committee with adulterators, who after great trouble, are found at their tricks, is greatly needed". Certainly no such criticism is needed in 1966. Adulteration is not a problem which has caused us any concern and the modern problem of foreign bodies in food has certainly been formidably pursued by the Committee and several prosecutions are reported in the pages which follow this introduction.

Water from the Water Company was then, as now, "in every way satisfactory as a drinking water", but the report reminds us that wells were still in use and 21 were unfit for drinking.

Naturally, this impure water caused problems and there is one fatal case of typhoid reported. Many of the early reports emphasise the need for keeping drinking water and sewerage pipes in good order, and so my predecessors in office would no doubt be gratified that 1966 saw for the first time the pretreatment of sewage before discharge into the sea, which must be a milestone in any history of public health.

Naturally one would not expect to find mention in the early annual reports of such things as health education, control of antibiotics in milk or inspection of offices and shops. I did not expect any reference to smoke control, but to my surprise, I find that as early as 1889 the then Medical Officer, Dr. S. Gourley, gravely commented "Increasing trade has brought in its train an increased amount of smoke, which might, I believe, be materially reduced at moderate cost and without in any way hampering the work to be done". What a lot of trouble and expense we could have been saved if his ideas had been followed !

1966 was a year of good progress towards clean air ; not only did the number of houses in smoke control areas increase to 2,792 but plans were well in hand for three more orders. New factories have also been proposed but unlike 1889, all have been required to operate with the minimum of smoke and to have a chimney sufficiently high to dissipate sulphur dioxide.

In its first year, West Hartlepool it seems had one Sanitary Officer. Fortunately, in its last year it has been my pleasure to lead a team of public health inspectors and just as it was Dr. Gourley's privilege in 1888 to record his appreciation of the services of the one, so it is my privilege to record my appreciation of the unfailing loyalty and support of my staff, professional, technical and clerical alike.

Just as in 1888, so too in 1966, thanks must be recorded to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support of recommendations "for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the town."

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. EMERSON.

Chief Public Health Inspector

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

2,672 complaints of all kinds were received during the year, including 1,071 concerning rats and mice.

The following visits were made :—

Dwelling houses (Public Health Act)	2,180
„ „ (Housing Act)	1,087
„ „ (Rent Act)	2
Overcrowded houses	24
Water supply	266
Licensed caravan sites	18
Inspections for vermin (including treatments)	3,860
Infectious diseases and disinfections	151
Factories	118
Boilerhouses and industrial plant	13
Offensive trades	11
Swimming baths and paddling pool	45
Schools	9
Places of public entertainment	24
Public conveniences	69
Pet shops	1
Shops, Offices, etc.	565
Noise nuisances	161
Smoke control areas	3,546
Hairdressers	9
Nursery & Child Minders Act	5

HOUSING.

The number of inhabited houses in the Borough at the end of 1966 was 24,471, with a population of 78,860. This gives a figure of 3.22 persons per house.

During 1966, 405 houses and 12 flats were built by the Corporation and 188 houses were built by private enterprise.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	676
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose	3,267

(2) (a) No. of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	208
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose.....	832
(3) No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	208
(4) No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	468
 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—	
No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.....	84
 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	—
(2) No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
 B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	24
(2) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	8
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
 C. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957—	
(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	—
(2) No. of Closing Orders made on whole houses.....	1
(3) No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(4) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the houses having been rendered fit...	—

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957—

(1) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
(2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4. HOUSING ACT, 1957, PART IV, OVERCROWDING :—

It is not possible to give accurate figures of the present overcrowding position without a survey being carried out.

CLEARANCE OF SUB-STANDARD HOUSES.

The number of families displaced from clearance areas was 171 which is slightly below the target of 200 a year. There were, however, 81 families rehoused from the shopping centre area and 73 from the area for the new road into the town centre, and as many of these houses were on the list of unfit properties, the year's progress is very satisfactory.

The clearance programme prepared in August 1965 contained 2,683 houses. By the end of 1966, 207 of these houses had been demolished and 60 permanently closed.

12 houses were added to the clearance programme during the year and 283 houses were vacant awaiting demolition. The number of occupied houses considered likely to be unfit before 1976 is, therefore, 2,145.

The total number of unfit properties demolished since the 1st January, 1956 is 2,488. During the year 169 unfit houses were vacated in clearance areas and 154 houses vacated in areas dealt with under the planning acts.

CLEARANCE AREA PROGRAMME**1 CLEARANCE AREAS REPRESENTED**

<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Clearance Area</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>No. of Dwellings</i>
21/1/66	117	Ward's Terrace to Russell Street	102
21/4/66	118	South Scarborough Street	23
21/4/66	119	Whitby Street	4
21/4/66	120	Whitby Street	4
20/10/66	121	Dyke Street & Water Street	71

2 PUBLIC INQUIRIES HELD

<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Clearance Area</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>No. of Dwellings</i>
8/2/66	116	Casebourne Road	23
6/12/66	117	Ward's Terrace to Russell Street	102
6/12/66	118	South Scarborough Street	23
6/12/66	119	Whitby Street	4
6/12/66	120	Whitby Street	4

3 COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS CONFIRMED BY MINISTER

<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of Clearance Area</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>No. of Dwellings</i>
15/7/66	116	Casebourne Road	23

NUMBER OF HOUSES BUILT 1955-1966.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Private Enterprise</i>	<i>Corporation Houses (All Types)</i>	<i>Total</i>
1955	92	319	411
1956	131	330	461
1957	91	367	458
1958	157	493	650
1959	321	278	599
1960	225	252	477
1961	301	284	585
1962	257	354	611
1963	158	173	331
1964	192	236	428
1965	225	130	355
1966	188	417	605
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,338	3,633	5,971
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS — PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

There were no legal proceedings during the year.

HOUSING INFORMATION

535 enquires on the expected life of houses were answered in the department.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

The total number of houses known to be in multiple occupation did increase as forecast last year, but at 79 the figure is still comparatively small. 39 of the houses were occupied by only two families, 30 by three, six by four, and four by five families.

Four direction orders were made, making a total of 20 in force at the end of the year.

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of two alleged breaches of the order, but in both cases the defence successfully argued that the owners had recently acquired the property and had no knowledge of the orders.

The main problems arise from the very frequent changes of ownership and, more particularly, tenancies and an undue proportion of inspectorial time has to be spent to try to prevent rapid deterioration in conditions.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the town.

RENT ACT, 1957.

This act now seems to be forgotten by tenants and no applications for certificates of disrepair were made during the year.

31 certificates remain in force.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Only 75 improvement grants were given during 1966—73 of them being standard grants. This is the lowest figure since 1959 and means there has been a steady decline since 1960, which was the first full year after standard grants were introduced.

It is difficult to appreciate exactly why the figures should be so disappointing, but seems to suggest that owner/occupiers are preferring to try to buy another house rather than spend money on improving an old property.

Only five tenants exercised their rights under section 19 of the Housing Act, 1964, to ask the council to consider forcing the owner to provide a bathroom. The council accepted undertakings to provide facilities from three owners and two immediate improvement notices were served. At the end of the year, two of the five houses had been improved. The amount of work involved in these applications is out of all proportion to the results being achieved at the moment.

During the year, 177 visits were made in connection with improvement grants.

NOISE

Six complaints were made regarding noise and these involved a total of 155 visits, including several during the late evening and night. Three of the noise complaints were thought to be justified and each concerned an industrial undertaking. Two of the complaints were considered to be remedied at the end of the year, although experience shows that this type of complaint can recur.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND MEAT INSPECTION

The new lighting system in the public abattoir was completed during the year and the standard is now fully up to that required by the regulations. The next stage of improvement is an upgrading of the slaughtermen's facilities, but it was not found possible to start the work during the year.

The drop in the number of animals slaughtered continues to be a matter of concern from the financial point of view and this year the number of pigs slaughtered fell to the lowest since the abattoir was returned to local authority control in 1954.

No difficulties were experienced in maintaining 100% meat inspection.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

No outbreaks of any notifiable disease occurred in the area during the year, nor was the district covered by any Infected Area Orders.

35 visits were made in connection with movement licences and 16 made to premises registered under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

In view of the negative results of sampling for tuberculosis in milk for so many years, no samples at all were submitted this year.

The number of pigs found to have tuberculosis on post mortem inspection at the abattoir fell to .22%—the lowest ever recorded. Three cattle were found to show evidence of the disease, giving a slightly higher percentage than last year: in each case the facts were reported to the Ministry Veterinary Officers and the herd of origin checked.

Brucellosis is not a problem as all milk being sold in the town is now heat treated but 82 samples of raw milk into the dairy were sampled and two were found to be positive. These positive results were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture veterinary officers.

KNACKER'S YARD.

There is only one licensed knacker's yard in the County Borough, and it is maintained in very good order. In accordance with the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, the occupier submitted the following return for 1966:—

Total No. of horses slaughtered in the licensed knacker's yard	5
Total No. of carcasses of horses received in the knacker's yard	95

CHEMICAL SAMPLING AND TESTING OF MILK

Milk samples from producers' churn consignments to the local dairy plant and also from the final bottled products at the various retail outlets were tested in the Public Health Inspectors' laboratory for fat and non-fatty solids content. Of the total of 169 samples examined, all of the 40 retail samples were satisfactory, whilst 26 of the 129 producer samples failed to comply with the Sale of Milk Regulations presumptive standard. Where the producer sample failures were not of a border-line category, then follow-up formal samples were taken for submission to the Public Analyst, and it was also necessary to visit three producers' farms to take "Appeal to Cow" samples. The results of samples examined by the Public Analyst appear under the detailed list of Food and Drugs Act samples later in this report.

The average constitution of samples obtained throughout the year was as follows:—

Fat	..	..	..	3.67%
Non-fatty solids	..	..	..	8.88%

ANTIBIOTICS IN MILK

The sampling of milk for the presence of antibiotics was continued for the third year, and again a total of 48 samples were forwarded to the Public Analyst for examination, and for the first year, all of the samples were found to be negative and clear of any trace of antibiotics.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

As in previous years regular sampling of milk was carried on from local dairies, milk shops and schools.

The results of bacteriological examinations are set out below :

1. RAW MILK

No. of samples taken for examination for presence of <i>Brucellus abortus</i>	Source of Supply	Result	Action taken
8	Local Supply	8 negative	—
74	Supply from outside borough	72 negative 2 positive	— Responsible authority notified.

2. PASTEURISED MILK

No. of samples taken for examination		Source of Supply	Result	Action taken
For Methylene Blue Reduction Test	For Phosphatase Test			
65	—	Local Supply	52 satisfactory 13 unsatisfactory	— Responsible authority notified
—	66	Local Supply	64 satisfactory 2 unsatisfactory	— Responsible authority notified
80	—	Supply from outside borough	70 satisfactory 10 unsatisfactory	— Responsible authority notified
—	80	Supply from outside borough	77 satisfactory 3 unsatisfactory	— Responsible authority notified

3. STERILISED MILK

No. of samples submitted for Turbidity Test	Source of Supply	Result	Action taken
16	Local Supply	16 satisfactory	—
33	Supply from outside borough	33 satisfactory	—

4. 30 churn rinses taken. 24 were satisfactory and 6 unsatisfactory.

5. 36 bottle rinses taken. 18 were satisfactory, 12 fairly satisfactory and 6 unsatisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM.

TOTAL SAMPLES	GRADE 1	GRADE 2	GRADE 3	GRADE 4
130 100%	84 64.61%	26 20.00%	15 11.54%	5 3.85%

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no liquid egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry packing stations in the district and no regular slaughtering of birds in other premises.

FOOD HYGIENE

Visits to food premises were maintained at a satisfactory level during the year, with an emphasis on or bias towards to the inspection of food preparation premises as against those of retail outlets only.

In addition to continued improvements to existing premises, detailed attention was paid at the planning and completion stages of all new food establishments.

Food hygiene education was again restricted to talks with various organisations and exhibits at the Annual Park Show, and exceptionally wet weather reduced attendance figures at the latter event.

Details of the types of premises in the town are set out below :—

Bakehouses	28	Grocers' shops	19
Bakers' shops	48	Licensed clubs	44
Butchers' shops	63	Snack Bars	15
Cafes	13	Sweet shops	47
Chemists' shops.....	16	Wholesale grocers	13
Wet and dry fish shops	16	Food factories	20
Fried fish shops.....	35	School canteens and dining	
General shops	141	centres	15
Hotels and public houses.....	55	Factory canteens.....	9
Greengrocers' shops	69	Mobile shops	90

N.B. Where two or more types of trade are carried on in the same building only the major business is included in the above table.

SAMPLING OF FOOD

The sampling of food and drugs was programmed and carried out as in previous years, with particular emphasis on locally manufactured products. Attention was again paid to certain television, magazine and newspaper advertisements, and whilst all such samples were found to be genuine, in several instances the advertiser was found to be very adept in the choice of certain words.

Drug preparations under the Therapeutic Substances Act, which are normally sold on prescription only, were again sampled.

A successful prosecution was taken in respect of an unsatisfactory formal sample of fish cakes, and details are given later in this report.

RESIDUAL PESTICIDES

For the fourth year regular samples of home produced and imported foodstuffs were obtained for the *Drosophila* test by the Public Analyst for residual pesticides. As in the three previous years, no case of pesticidal contamination was detected. Arrangements were also made during the year to participate in the Association of Municipal Corporations scheme for a national systematic sampling and detailed analysis for pesticides and other toxic chemicals in foods, and one sample was taken by this authority during 1966.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODS

Twelve samples of other foods were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for routine examination. The samples included shellfish, cake fillings and ready-mixes, desiccated coconut, meat products and raw pet foods, and none was reported upon adversely.

FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

<i>Type of Premises</i>	<i>Number Registered</i>
Ice cream (manufacture, storage and sale).....	226
Sausages and preserved meats (manufacture)	64
Preserved fish (manufacture)	44

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

Dairies	8
Dairies pasteurising milk.....	1
Milkshops selling pasteurised milk.....	93
Milkshops selling sterilised milk.....	148

An analysis of 813 visits made to food premises (excluding public abattoir) is given below :—

<i>Type of premises</i>	<i>No. of visits</i>
Dairies.....	86
Milk Shops	82
Bakehouses.....	26
Fried fish shops.....	35
Ice cream premises	116
Butchers' shops.....	97
Other food shops.....	172
Cafes	96
School meals kitchen	2
Licensed premises	63
Mobile Shops	38

In addition to the above, 16 visits were made in connection with food vending machines.

<i>Type of improvement to food premises</i>	<i>No. of instances</i>
Food rooms cleansed or re-decorated.....	10
Food rooms repaired.....	4
Hot water supply provided.....	10
Washing basins provided.....	6
Sinks provided	3
Towels, soap and nailbrush provided	2
Prevention of contamination of food.....	3
Miscellaneous under Food Hygiene Regulations	15

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS — FOOD.

1 A regional dairy was prosecuted for the sale of milk in a bottle contaminated with pupae of the drosophila fruit fly under regulation 27(1) of the Milk and Dairies (General)Regulations 1959. As the dairy was situated in a neighbouring local authority, the hearing was heard in that authority's magistrates court. The firm was fined £5 with £4 4 0d. costs.

2 A local dairy was prosecuted for a similar offence in respect of a dirty milk bottle, and was fined £5 with £3 3 0d. costs.

3 A butcher was fined £10 with £3 3 0d. costs for selling a pork pie containing a fly. (Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955).

4 The same butcher was similarly prosecuted concerning a nail in a meat pie and was fined £5 with £12 13 0d. costs.

5 A corresponding prosecution was taken against a regional bakery firm for selling a scone containing a cigarette filter tip and they were fined £50 with £3 3 0d. costs.

6 A local fishmonger was fined £5 with £6 costs for the sale of fish cakes which only contained 19.3% by weight of fish, in contravention of the Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order, 1950.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

46 complaints were received at the Public Health Inspectors Department from members of the public regarding purchases of unsatisfactory foodstuffs and these have been classified as follows :—

Contamination	7
Decomposition	8
Defective containers	2
Foreign matter (other than insects).....	16
Foreign matter (insects only)	3
Mould	8
Other.....	2
Total complaints received	46

This total is considerably lower than last year's total of 63 complaints, and this is the first decrease in these figures for a number of years.

Each case was again carefully investigated and five complaints resulted in successful prosecutions, details of which are given under the previous section (Legal Proceedings—Food). In a further 25 cases warning letters were sent to traders or manufacturers where it was considered that contravention of the Food and Drugs Act had occurred, but where the circumstances or legal evidence did not warrant prosecution.

As in the past the majority of investigations involved manufacturers outside the local authority area.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Unfortunately, after much hard work, the Park Show was washed out and so the usual opportunity to demonstrate the various ramifications of public health was lost.

The third edition of the Council's Clean Air Booklet was produced and distributed to residents of Smoke Control Areas.

Seven talks and lectures have been given to a total of 174 people.

WATER SUPPLY

The town's water supply continues to be supplied by the Hartlepool Water Company and is of excellent quality and sufficient quantity to satisfy the needs of the area.

The domestic consumption had risen to 35 gallons per day at the end of 1966 and the industrial consumption was equivalent to 74 gallons per person per day. The company are continuing their policy of developing their supply sources westward and a second borehole at Amerston Hall was drilled during the year.

Bacteriological samples are regularly taken by the company and the Public Health Laboratory Service have reported that all 479 samples submitted from boreholes or local premises were satisfactory.

Of the independent samples taken by public health inspectors, three out of 42 were classified as unsatisfactory, but two of these related to one incident when a main was accidentally contaminated. Immediate steps were taken to inform householders affected and check samples showed the contamination to be for a very short period indeed.

Routine samples taken from two large private supplies were all found to be satisfactory.

The number of houses with only a tap in the yard is not exactly known but is being gradually reduced by the demolition of older houses and the provision of an internal water supply and sink in isolated cases. The total is thought to be less than 100.

A typical chemical analysis is :—

Chemical Results	<i>Parts per Million</i>
Total solids dried at 180°C.....	645
Chlorine as chlorides	72
Free ammonia	None
Albuminoid ammonia.....	None
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.70
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C.).....	0.25
Total hardness.....	430
Non-carbonate hardness	180
Carbonate hardness	250
Lead and Copper.....	None
Iron.....	None
Appearance and Colour (Hazen degrees < 5)	Clear, Exceedingly Pale Yellow
Smell and Taste	Satisfactory
Microscopical examination of deposit.....	Satisfactory
pH Value	7.4
Residual chlorine	0.15

Report—There is no abnormal taste associated with this sample and in fact, the water is highly suitable for public supply.

SWIMMING BATHS

One chemical and 20 bacteriological samples were taken from the municipal swimming bath at Seaton Carew, and all were satisfactory except for three bacteriological samples. (Details of this bath are set out in the 1960 Report).

One chemical and 18 bacteriological samples were taken from the Education Authority's school learner pool, and all were satisfactory. (Some details of this pool are set out in the 1964 Report.)

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

151 visits were made during the year, the lowest number for some time as there was no serious outbreak of sonne dysentery at any of the children's nurseries or homes. The practice of forwarding faecal specimens from new entrants to the nurseries and municipal homes to the Public Health Laboratory was continued throughout the year.

One sporadic case of salmonella food poisoning was investigated, but it was not possible to trace the source of infection. Enquiries were also carried out in connection with an outbreak of food poisoning at a large function in a neighbouring authority, but fortunately, none of the local residents attending was affected.

Six cases of scarlet fever were also notified and investigated, as was one case of infection of the central nervous system.

All members of the Public Health Inspectorate and Rodent Staff received their three yearly re-vaccination protection against smallpox.

CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT.

<i>Position</i>	<i>Type of site</i>	<i>No. of caravans permitted</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Rear of Seaton Hotel	Residential	8	Used principally in connection with Amusement Park.
Amusement Park, Seaton Carew	Residential	1	Used by caretaker of Amusement Park.
Lawson Road, Seaton Carew	Residential	100	Used as an ordinary residential caravan site.
Surtees Street	Residential	2	Long established site, originally for showmen.
Rear of The Front, Seaton Carew	Holiday	58	Site leased to Caravan Club.

The owners of the large residential site were prosecuted for breaches of the site licence conditions and pleaded guilty to seven charges, three having been withdrawn by the council. The firm were fined £100 and costs. At the end of the year they were seeking a revision of the site conditions and this matter will be discussed by the council in 1967.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

	<i>Number</i>
Rag and Bone Dealers	3
Tripe Boilers	1
Fat Renderer.....	1
Slaughter House	1

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This is the third annual report on the operation of the Act and in addition to the statistical report the following comments may be of interest.

Registration

The total number of registered premises is now 846—an increase of 37 on last year and the number of persons employed has risen by 147 to 5,063.

It has become apparent that one of the major difficulties for the future is to ensure the proper registration of new premises, and it has been decided to send an application form (OSR.1) and a brief summary of the main provisions of the Act to each person submitting plans for shops or offices to the local authority for approval under planning or building regulations. This system seems to be working reasonably well and a reasonably effective check is taking place on changes of occupation by the inspector on his district and by the scanning of advertisements in local newspapers.

One inconsistency in the Act which has come to light during the year is the necessity for public houses employing staff to be registered, whereas licensed clubs do not need to do so. At least two accidents have occurred in licensed clubs which would have warranted action under the Act, but the council is powerless to act.

Inspections and Standards

During the year 241 premises received a general inspection, which is about 30% of the premises registered. This is almost the same figure as last year and is reasonably satisfactory.

Because a much higher percentage of the properties inspected were food shops, which have always been the subject of other legislation, the number of notices requiring to be served was fewer (170 compared with 216 last year).

The main defects found were much the same as before—lack of artificial lighting, particularly in sanitary conveniences, lack of adequate washing facilities, first aid equipment and thermometers.

Although the legal provisions relating to overcrowding do not come into force until August, 1967, it is not expected that many premises will be affected although when overcrowding does occur the remedy is often very expensive.

Lack of cleanliness to parts of some offices and non-food shops was noted and it is apparent that redecoration or washing down should take place at more frequent intervals than practised at present.

The safety aspects of floors, stairs and machinery have come in for careful scrutiny and a total of 90 notices have been served. Considerable emphasis has been placed on the dangers of inadequately guarded food slicing machines, which seem to take their toll of finger ends.

On the question of standards of first aid equipment required, the view has been expressed that it is rather difficult to explain why a wet fish shop can satisfy the regulations by having a small first aid kit whereas a butcher must provide the larger size.

Certain offices have inadequate lighting but both management and staff seem content to work under poor conditions ; indeed, some managements express astonishment when it is pointed out that the premises have poor artificial light. A minimum legal standard would perhaps help.

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings during the year, although one case was referred to the Town Clerk but proceedings were not taken because the work commenced.

Complaints

Members of the staff of shops and offices seem very reluctant to complain directly about conditions, although a number have done so indirectly through relatives or friends. In addition, there have been a few complaints from customers on behalf of shop assistants. These complaints are usually made verbally with a "Can I have a word in your ear" approach, but it is obvious that some customers have a very high regard for shop assistants and are anxious that they should enjoy good working conditions. All complaints are investigated promptly and tactfully.

Accidents

A total of 32 accidents were notified during the year—ten more than last year. This is possibly due to greater awareness of the requirement to notify, although there seems little doubt that all accidents are not being notified. The accidents involved 9 men, 14 women, 4 boys and 5 girls. Twenty-four of the accidents occurred in shops, 2 in offices, 2 in catering premises and 4 in warehouses. None of the accidents was fatal but one person received very serious head injuries in an accident involving a fork lift truck and full details of this were sent to the Ministry with a view to the manufacturer's attention being drawn to possible alterations in design. Eleven of the accidents were fully investigated.

Five accidents occurred whilst cutting bacon or cooked meat and it would appear that there may be lack of adequate instruction in the use of such food slicing machines.

Staff

The number of inspectors was one below strength for almost the whole of the year and the long sickness of another inspector did tend to reduce the amount of time which could be spent on routine work, particularly in the last quarter of the year.

It was possible for one inspector to spend part of the year specialising in this subject and his services have been invaluable.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HARTLEPOOL
ANNUAL REPORT, 1966

Table A—REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises (1)	No. of Premises registered during the year (2)	Total number of registered Prem- ises at end of year (3)	No. of registered Premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	12	216	32
Retail shops ..	46	548	187
Wholesale shops, Warehouses ..	3	19	4
Catering establish- ments open to the public, canteens	3	63	18
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
Totals ..	64	846	241

Table B—NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO
REGISTERED PREMISES 565Table C—ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED
PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	1517
Retail shops	2826
Wholesale departments, warehouses	224
Catering establishments open to the public	489
Canteens	7
Fuel storage depots	—
TOTAL ..	5063
TOTAL MALES ..	1738
TOTAL FEMALES ..	3325

Table D—EXEMPTIONS

One exemption from the provisions of the Act was requested and given.

Table E—PROSECUTIONS

No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

Table F—INSPECTORS

No. of Inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	7 + 1 <i>post vacant</i>
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	Nil

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Four premises are registered under the above Act. Six visits were made to these premises and four samples taken. All samples proved to be satisfactory.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Six premises were relicensed and one new licence was issued.

One visit was made.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

This Act requires the registration of premises used for animal boarding and certain minimum standards are laid down. Three premises with facilities for boarding a total of 29 dogs and 18 cats were registered during the year. One visit was made in connection with this Act.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS)
ACT, 1956.

It has not been found necessary to serve any notices during the year under the provisions of this Act.

HAIRDRESSERS

20 premises were visited during the year and only minor contraventions of the byelaws were found, the main requirement of which is a common sense approach to personal hygiene, cleanliness of premises and equipment.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The new pumping stations at Burn Road and Seaton were brought into operation during the year and the first stage of the reconstruction of the sewage disposal system was completed. Although it is perhaps too early to be dogmatic about the effect of the new scheme, first impressions are that it is proving very satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

DOMESTIC

The year has been one of good progress in domestic smoke control. Areas numbers 3 and 4 were confirmed and brought into operation ; No. 5 area was surveyed and confirmed ; No. 6 order was made by the council and was awaiting confirmation, and No. 7 was surveyed and almost ready for submission to the Health Committee.

With the new building going on all the time in No. 1 area, the total number of houses in confirmed orders has risen to 3,414 compared with 1,631 a year ago.

<i>Smoke Control Area No.</i>	<i>Date of Order</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation</i>	<i>Date of Operation</i>	<i>No. of houses at 31.12.66</i>	<i>No. of other premises</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
1	22.8.62	13.4.63	1.11.63	1194	29	668
2	30.4.64	19.3.65	1.11.65	703	5	92
3	26.8.65	29.4.66	1.11.66	745	10	76.4
4	26.1.66	29.4.66	1.11.66	150	—	11.52
5	18.5.66	24.8.66	1.7.68	622	—	81.71
6	16.9.66	—	1.11.67	659	—	301.4
TOTALS				4,073	44	1231.03

Generally speaking the orders have been implemented without difficulty and only a few warning letters have had to be sent regarding contraventions.

INDUSTRIAL

Eight notifications of new boiler plant were received, including one which was given prior approval under section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Six of these plants involved new chimney stacks and in three cases the height of the proposed chimney was below the height laid down in the Ministry Memorandum. After discussion with the architects concerned the recommended heights were agreed.

MEASUREMENT

The amount of smoke pollution as recorded on the volumetric smoke meter in Victoria Road shows a reduction over 1965 in all but one of the 12 months but the amount of sulphur dioxide is significantly higher during the summer months.

The amount of grit and dust falling into the deposit gauges gives just the suggestion of an increase over previous years and the general reduction in deposits which has occurred since 1952 appears to have been halted. The position is very similar to that on Teesside as a whole, where a recent report showed an overall drop of 42.3% in the period 1956-65 but that over the last two or three years the trend had been halted or reversed.

MONTHLY AVERAGE INSOLUBLE DEPOSITS

Period	Gray Art Gallery	Grantully	Golden Flatts	Rossmere	Dyke House
1952-56	12.03	9.58	11.16	—	9.23
1953-57	11.72	10.66	11.61	—	9.13
1954-58	11.72	11.73	11.57	—	8.71
1955-59	10.88	11.24	11.19	—	8.12
1956-60	10.80	11.71	11.40	—	7.91
1957-61	10.90	12.17	11.26	8.59	7.56
1958-62	10.42	11.64	10.61	8.03	7.47
1959-63	10.21	10.23	10.11	7.74	7.60
1960-64	10.12	10.97	10.49	7.62	7.83
1961-65	10.86	10.57	10.34	7.37	8.41
1962-66	10.57	10.24	11.08	7 32	8.96

WIND RECORDS (in hours per month).

MONTH	DIRECTION OF WIND									
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm	No record
January ..	19.0	144.0	48.0	96.0	60.0	253.0	10.0	69.0	42.0	—
February	2.0	119.0	115.0	82.0	65.0	242.0	30.0	0.0	17.0	—
March	21.0	16.0	0.0	1.0	11.0	362.0	174.0	152.0	7.0	—
April	4.0	118.0	296.0	52.0	9.0	159.0	72.0	10.0	0.0	—
May	14.0	133.0	34.0	19.0	56.0	312.0	114.0	44.0	18.0	—
June	23.0	131.0	54.0	18.0	27.0	254.0	97.0	95.0	21.0	—
July	38.0	255.0	3.0	7.0	3.0	226.0	34.0	118.0	60.0	—
August ..	16.0	115.0	7.0	70.0	11.0	370.0	31.0	53.0	71.0	—
September	69.0	130.0	3.0	41.0	26.0	300.0	40.0	77.0	34.0	—
October ..	2.0	135.0	3.0	83.0	39.0	340.0	17.0	41.0	80.0	—
November	15.0	179.0	61.0	64.0	9.0	155.0	51.0	167.0	19.0	—
December.	9.0	17.0	0.0	1.0	34.0	466.0	69.0	130.0	18.0	—
Average	19.3	124.3	52.0	44.5	29.1	286.5	61.5	79.6	32.2	—

DEPOSIT GAUGES—1966.

MONTH	GRAY ART GALLERY		GRANTULLY		DYKE HOUSE SCHOOL		GOLDEN FLATTS SCHOOL		ROSSMERE SCHOOL	
	Insol.	Fe ₂ O ₃	Insol.	Fe ₂ O ₃	Insol.	Fe ₂ O ₃	Insol.	Fe ₂ O ₃	Insol.	Fe ₂ O ₃
January	6.87	1.00	15.57	3.98	11.21	2.68	12.12	3.73	9.75	2.74
February	7.34	1.30	8.02	1.80	21.51	1.04	12.62	1.48	6.40	1.37
March	8.57	0.87	5.84	0.68	8.89	0.77	1.31	0.20	—	—
April	—	—	4.56	0.54	5.40	0.74	9.80	1.88	5.34	1.13
May	13.74	2.40	11.59	2.18	13.42	4.09	24.97	8.62	10.27	2.29
June	—	—	18.70	3.50	13.59	2.68	16.48	4.60	—	—
July	13.28	1.03	6.56	0.88	12.12	1.87	12.01	4.13	4.96	0.65
August	16.25	0.50	4.96	0.54	7.22	0.87	13.46	3.02	5.10	0.68
September . .	3.60	0.37	3.54	0.14	7.25	1.14	11.58	1.78	8.38	0.89
October	3.17	0.37	12.65	3.16	1.85	0.23	19.30	4.60	8.90	1.85
November . . .	10.82	3.24	23.90	3.30	11.91	2.25	14.93	2.21	4.48	0.82
December . . .	5.40	0.77	6.05	0.54	7.69	1.41	7.25	0.97	5.82	0.92
TOTAL	89.04	11.85	121.94	21.24	122.06	19.77	155.83	37.22	69.40	13.34
AVERAGE	8.90	1.18	10.16	1.77	10.17	1.64	12.98	3.10	6.94	1.33

All figures in tons per square mile

SMOKE FILTER AND VOLUMETRIC SULPHUR DIOXIDE
APPARATUS, HEALTH DEPARTMENT, VICTORIA ROAD.

MONTH	SMOKE IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE			SO ₂ IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January.. ..	867	33	351	531	102	278
February ..	591	55	177	344	39	159
March	574	25	186	358	60	143
April	424	32	116	249	51	124
May	397	18	118	316	56	146
June	180	29	80	275	67	154
July	207	11	76	284	46	97
August ..	172	8	84	137	18	77
September ..	198	26	112	153	—	83
October ..	475	32	235	304	53	170
November ..	771	54	248	365	20	152
December ..	585	49	261	1514	44	370

LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENT.

GOLDEN FLATTS SCHOOL

MONTH	Expressed as milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 square centimetres per day.	MONTH	Expressed as milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 square centimetres per day.
January..	2.46	July.....	0.62
February.	2.99	August ..	0.84
March ...	1.89	September	1.29
April	1.68	October ..	2.03
May	1.26	November	1.87
June	1.14	December	2.57

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

				TYPE OF PROPERTY	
				Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS					
1	Number of properties in district	..	..	.. 27,700	26
2	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	..		588	11
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	..	..	276	10
	(ii) Mice	..	..	234	—
3	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification			332	11
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	..	..	57	2
	(ii) Mice	..	..	47	1

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION

Both the Rodent Officer and his Assistant resigned in the middle of the year and this proved to be an advantageous point to unify this particular service with that of the Borough of Hartlepool in anticipation of amalgamation of the two authorities in April, 1967, the combined staff now being a Rodent Officer and two Assistants.

A total of 830 rodent, insect and miscellaneous complaints were dealt with within the county borough during the year.

Surface treatments for rats and mice were slightly above last year's figures, but sewer rat infestations showed a further slight decline, the annual 10% test baiting of manholes being followed up with quarterly direct poison treatments of infested areas.

During the year the two newly appointed Assistants received training from the Ministry Pest Officer in the use of strychnine for mole infestations, and both are now competent to carry out this type of treatment.

Insect treatments were mainly confined to beetle and cockroach disinfestations, with occasional flea and bed bug treatments.

Several items of infectious disease bedding were removed for destruction, but the last remaining steam sterilising plant at Brierton Hospital was closed down during the year.

UN SOUND FOOD

SURRENDERED TO PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Arrangements for the disposal of unsound food were as in previous years.

856	tins	Meat
52½	lbs	Fresh Meat
81	packets	Frozen Meat
80	lbs	Bacon
40½	lbs	Cooked Meats
1793	tins	Fish, Fruit and Vegetables
247	packets	Frozen Fish and Vegetables
200	lbs	Pears
45		Melons
209	tins	Milk
120	tins	Creamed Puddings
21	jars and tins	Preserves
18	packets	Frozen Pastry
34	miscellaneous items	
43716	lbs	fresh meat at Public Abattoir.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATED SAMPLES—ACTION TAKEN

Article Purchased	Number Analysed	Formal Samples	Informal Samples	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Number of Samples	Nature of Adulteration	Remarks and Action Taken
Milk	75	23	52	66	9	49) 50) 53) 55)	Deficient in fat	Appeal to Cow samples numbered 56—59 taken.
						56) 57) 58) 59)	Deficient in fat	In view of results from Appeal to Cow samples, obvious that deficiencies in original samples were due to natural causes and not adulteration. Letter to farmer and County Milk Production Officer.
						98	Deficient in fat	Appeal to Cow sample taken—genuine. Letter to farmer.
Fish Cakes	4	1	3	2	2	10	Contained only 29.5% by weight of fish	Formal sample No. 60 taken.
						60	Contained only 19.3% by weight of fish	Prosecution. Manufacturer fined £5 with £6 costs
Part Toffee Lollipop	1	—	1	—	1	88	Contained fragments of glass.	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Apricot Jam	1	—	1	—	1	102	Contaminated with sand and pebbles.	Warning letter to dealer. Stock withdrawn
Pork Sausage Meat .	3	—	3	—	3	172) 173) 174)	Deficient in meat content	Formal samples to be taken.
Pork Sausage	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Beef Sausage	7	6	1	7	—	—	—	—
Saveloy	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Pork Dripping	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Potted Sardines in Tomato	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Salmon Spread	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lobster Chowder ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chicken and Ham Sizzles	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pure Malt Vinegar .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pickles	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sauce	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bread	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Self Raising Flour ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Butter	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Margarine	9	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
Granulated Sugar ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Brewer's Sugar	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Jam	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Marmalade	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATED SAMPLES—ACTION TAKEN

continued.

Article Purchased	Number Analysed	Formal Samples	Informal Samples	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	No. of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Remarks and Action Taken
Golden Syrup	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sweet Mincemeat . . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ginger Cake	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Shortbread	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ground Almonds . . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Christmas Pudding . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cocktail Cherries . . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Olives	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Colouring	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Compound Glycerin of Thymol	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Syrup of Honey, Gly- cerin and Black- currant	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Compound Syrup of Figs	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Constipation Mixture	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Alka Seltzer	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Disprin	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Throat and Cough Pastilles	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Boracic Acid Crystals	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil . . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Apples	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Tangerines	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Plums	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Grapes	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Rhubarb	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Peas	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Celery	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cabbage	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cress	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mushrooms	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Onions	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Marzipan	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sweets	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Chewing Gum	9	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
Gin	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rum	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Vodka	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whiskey	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fruit Cordials	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT PUBLIC ABBATOIR

YEAR	BEASTS	SHEEP	CALVES	PIGS	TOTAL
1957	4,764	13,995	353	11,116	30,228
1958	5,116	12,107	133	10,562	27,918
1959	4,631	18,718	53	10,998	34,400
1960	4,801	15,402	74	9,847	30,124
1961	5,037	21,190	59	8,426	34,712
1962	5,548	27,137	66	9,404	42,155
1963	5,524	19,273	100	9,974	34,871
1964	3,940	16,789	168	12,496	33,393
1965	3,754	14,363	183	12,615	30,915
1966	4,385	17,310	92	8,255	30,042

YEAR	Total Cattle slaughtered (including calves)	Number affected with Tuber- culosis	Percentage affected	Total number of pigs slaughtered	Number affected with Tuber- culosis	Percentage affected
1957	5,117	422	8.24	11,116	263	2.36
1958	5,249	456	8.68	10,562	229	2.16
1959	4,684	262	5.59	10,998	202	1.83
1960	4,875	77	1.58	9,847	150	1.52
1961	5,096	3	0.25	8,426	88	1.04
1962	5,614	17	0.30	9,404	74	0.79
1963	5,624	19	0.16	9,974	71	0.71
1964	4,108	1	0.02	12,496	137	1.09
1965	3,937	1	0.02	12,615	67	0.53
1966	4,477	3	0.07	8,255	18	0.22

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	4,190	195	92	17,310	8,255	—
No. inspected	4,190	195	92	17,310	8,255	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBER- CULOSIS & CYSTICERCI: Whole carcasses condemned	1	6	5	86	49	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,250	21	3	1,890	914	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	29.85	13.84	8.69	11.41	11.66	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	18	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis.	0.07	—	—	—	0.21	—
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	2	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	10	2	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH
(INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS).

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Prosecut- ions (5)
Factories without mechanical power.....	22	24	—	—
Factories with mechanical power.....	257	75	2	—
Other Premises under the Act, including works of building and engineering con- struction but not including outworkers' premises	27	19	—	—
TOTAL.....	306	118	2	—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF
WEST HARTLEPOOL



ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL
MEDICAL OFFICER

1966

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County Borough of



West Hartlepool

Principal School Medical Officer's Report

For the Year 1966

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HARTLEPOOL.

October, 1967.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my ninth Annual Report as Principal School Medical Officer for the year 1966.

GENERAL

As anticipated 1966 proved a more satisfactory year from the staffing situation and as a result the number of children examined at school at periodic medical examinations rose from 2,881 to 4,173, almost back to the 1964 figure. The general health of children examined continues to remain satisfactory and once again it is pleasing to record the number of parents attending with their children at first medical examination continues to be over 90%. Whilst the overall health picture is satisfactory, it is distressing to record that head infestations are up on last year when the incidence then was higher than it was in 1964. Whilst the increase is not great and the number of serious cases of infestation as compared with last year is actually less, it is a sad commentary that despite all the improvements in housing and standards of personal hygiene this nuisance is still so very much with us. Control of head infestation takes up a great deal of time of school nurses and at times when staff shortages exist this is greatly to be deplored.

On the other hand it is very pleasing to report that B.C.G. vaccination amongst school children appears to be gaining popularity, the total number tested last year was considerably up on the 1965 figure with an acceptance rate of 84.5% as opposed to 81.6% in 1965. It is noteworthy that the number of children found tuberculin positive by Heaf test has been declining steadily and in 1966 the actual proportion of positives was less than 6%. This is an indication of the reduction in the reservoir of tuberculous infection in the community something which must give great satisfaction to us all. On the other hand it emphasizes the necessity for giving a measure of protection to those who have not come into contact with tuberculosis during the vulnerable years of adolescence.

HEALTH EDUCATION

It is pleasing to record that there has been an increase in the amount of dental health education in schools and in health education generally during the year. In several secondary modern schools, courses in child care have been instituted leading to the Certificate in Child Care of the National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare. Girls have, of course, found it interesting and have been given an opportunity to see the working of the health and social services. This is a field of work which we hope will grow steadily in the years to come, stimulated by the opening of the new Child Health Centre in Caroline Street.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The highlight of 1966 as far as the handicapped children were concerned was the opening of Southbrook School and the enormously improved facilities which have been provided there should make a positive contribution to the general education and welfare of the educationally subnormal child. We hope that a similar improvement for the maladjusted will not be too long delayed.

STAFF

There was very little staff movement in 1966 and consequently this was reflected in an increase in the volume of work done. Efforts, how-

ever, to provide a full-time Speech Therapist proved unsuccessful and the case load of the Educational Psychologist has also been exceedingly heavy.

Once again it is my pleasure to acknowledge the help and assistance which I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee and from the Chief Education Officer and his staff. My thanks are due also to headteachers for their co-operation at all times.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

H. C. MILLIGAN.

Principal School Medical Officer.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health :

H. C. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

J. C. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers :

K. M. KIRBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

A. WILKINSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,

Ophthalmic Surgeon :

C. J. SHARP, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.

Orthoptist :

MISS F. STROTHER, D.B.O.

School Dental Officers :

MRS. K. M. ATKINSON L.D.S., Principal School Dental Officer

A. G. WILDGOOSE, L.D.S.

Speech Therapist :

Vacancy

Superintendent Health Visitor :

Miss I. HALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

III. GENERAL STATISTICS.

The school population in January, 1967 was 14,572, an increase of 160 above the figure for January, 1966. The number of pupils on the register is shown in the following table :—

Population of County Borough 78,860.

Primary Schools or Departments					<i>Schools</i>	<i>Children on Register</i>
January, 1967						
County	..	..	..	..	25	7,131
Voluntary	..	..	..	..	8	1,910
Total	..	..	..	..	33	9,041

Secondary Schools or Departments

January, 1967—

County	..	..	..	..	9	4,717
Voluntary	..	..	..	..	2	518
Total	..	..	..	..	11	5,235

Nursery Schools—January, 1967 .. 2 84

Day Special Schools—January, 1967—

County	2	212
--------	----	----	----	----	---	-----

IV. ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.

(a) Medical.

During 1966, 4,173 periodic medical inspections were carried out on children attending the schools within the area of the Education Authority. These inspections were carried out on children at entry into the Infant Schools, in the last year at the Junior School, in the last year at the Senior School, and when records of previous medical examinations with other Education Authorities are not available.

At the Grammar School for Boys and the High School for Girls special arrangements were made whereby all the pupils were medically examined in their sixteenth year.

The number of periodic medical inspections carried out were as follows :—

No. of Periodic Medical Inspection Sessions	..	..	253
No. of children examined at Periodic Medical Inspections			4,173
No. of children examined at Special Inspections	..		91
No. of children examined at Re-inspections	..	..	61

Percentage of children examined at Periodic Medical
Inspections found to have defects requiring treatment 14.38%

Comparative figures for earlier years are—

1962	..	..	..	12.1%
1963	..	..	..	17.78%
1964	..	..	..	19.8%
1965	..	..	..	11.98%

Details of defects found are given in Table I.

The number of parents attending at the examination of their children was as follows :—

			1963	1964	1965	1966
Entrants	..	..	90.42%	92.26%	91.22%	91.72%
Others	..	..	51.47%	84.29%	73.91%	76.41%
Leavers	..	..	23.3%	25.09%	7.13%	9.23%

Only 9% of children examined on leaving school were accompanied by a parent. However, form numbered Y9 for the Youth Employment Officer is filled up by the School Doctor when a defect likely to interfere with a child's future employment is found. This enables the Employment Office to assess the child's capabilities for various jobs.

(b) Dental.

Each school child has a routine school inspection at least once a year.

(c) Cleanliness.

Inspections for cleanliness are carried out by the School Nurses who endeavour to examine each child in school once each term. Owing to absenteeism it is not always possible to attain this desirable standard but every effort is made to ensure that as few children as possible escape examination.

43,849 examinations were carried out, and children were found to be verminous on 1,755 occasions at such examinations—an increase of 0.92%.

A child found to be unclean in any way is not allowed to take part in swimming activities until "cleared" by the School Nurse. This restriction has often been found to result in a dramatic improvement.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN INSPECTED.

No change has occurred during 1966 in the method of assessment of the general conditions of children which is categorised as satisfactory or unsatisfactory only. During 1966 the general condition of 117 children out of 4,173 examined was considered unsatisfactory.

V. ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

The arrangements for treatment are as follows:—

Minor Ailments ..	Medical Officer Sessions. Thursday and Friday a.m.
Minor Ailments ..	Monday, Wednesday and Friday a.m.
Sun-ray ..	Monday p.m. and Friday p.m. if required
Dental Clinics ..	Daily
Orthoptic ..	Thursday and Friday
Ophthalmic ..	Monday and Wednesday p.m. and Friday a.m.
Aural	Tuesday p.m.
Speech Therapy..	Tuesday and Thursday p.m.

The Ophthalmic and Orthoptic Clinics have continued to be held in Stranton House, all other Clinics being held at the School Clinic in Park Road.

Medical Officer's Special Sessions for the examination of physically handicapped and educationally sub-normal children are held at the School Clinic and Health Department, but occasionally they are held in the child's school and at home.

VI. MINOR AILMENTS.

Treatment of minor ailments has continued throughout the year at Thornhill Special School.

Details of the children receiving treatment at the School Clinic are given below :

Skin Diseases—						1965	1966
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	9	—
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	35	29
Ringworm—Scalp	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Body	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Skin Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	41	22
Eye Diseases—							
Conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	..	5	—
Blepharitis	..	..	..	..	..	7	—
Hordeolum	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Other Eye Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	38	20
Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Ear Diseases—							
Otorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	36	13
Wax	..	..	..	..	..	6	11
Other Ear Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	35	44
Nose Complaints	..	..	..	..	..	28	100
Uncleanliness—							
Verminous Heads	..	..	..	..	..	310	344
Dirty Body	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Miscellaneous Cases—							
Septic Sores and Abrasions			..	..	..	94	76
Accidents (Minor)	..	..	..	..	..	76	56
Enlarged Glands	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Abscesses and Boils	..	..	..	..	..	9	4
Sore Throats	..	..	..	..	..	3	0
Chilblains	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Warts	..	..	..	..	..	153	232
Debility	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Infection, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	—	3
Other Ailments	..	..	..	..	..	—	3
Postures	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
						874	965
No. of individual children who attended Clinics						657	738
No. of attendances made						1,674	1,782

VII. ULTRA VIOLET RAY TREATMENT.

Ultra Violet Ray treatment sessions are held at the School Clinic and also at Thornhill Special School.

Children are recommended for treatment by the School Medical Officers in the main on account of catarrhal conditions, bronchitis, sub-normal nutrition or general debility.

No. of children treated at School Clinic during 1966	..	—
No. of children treated at Thornhill Special School during 1966	.. .. .	—

VIII. IMMUNISATION

All children during their first year at school are offered either a full course of immunisation or a reinforcing immunisation against diphtheria and poliomyelitis.

Approximately 90% of the school population are fully immunised against poliomyelitis and 65% against diphtheria.

A more detailed survey of the work is given in the tables which follow:—

Diphtheria Immunisations

Year of Injection	PRIMARY				REINFORCING			
	Age Groups of Children at time of Injection							
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total
1962	175	356	233	764	—	46	96	142
1963	414	1,468	810	2,692	—	61	443	504
1964	339	725	302	1,426	3	406	537	946
1965	428	679	256	1,363	1	522	565	1,088
1966	423	655	230	1,308	1	558	507	1,066

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION — IMMUNISATION
Salk Vaccine

Vaccinated by		2nd Injections										Year of Birth							Others	Totals
		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966			
Local Authority Staff	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Practioners	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total 1966	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total 1965	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	28	14	—	—	—	51	
Total 1964	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	6	24	10	—	—	2	—	47	
Total 1963	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4	1	24	3	—	—	7	—	43	
Total 1962	..	9	16	23	18	20	39	29	29	66	102	223	—	—	—	—	252	—	839	
Total 1961	..	171	211	221	250	263	216	143	209	344	622	101	—	—	—	—	1,867	—	4,691	

Vaccinated by	3rd Injections — Year of Birth																	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Others	Totals
Local Authority Staff ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Practioners ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total 1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total 1965	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	4	6	2	23	8	—	—	—	49
Total 1964	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	14	14	8	—	—	2	41
Total 1963	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	13	18	3	—	—	—	17	61
Total 1962	18	26	31	28	31	40	63	69	132	307	48	—	—	—	—	—	954	1,762
Total 1961	88	75	124	121	132	117	116	198	441	151	8	—	—	—	—	—	1,204	2,841

Sabin Vaccine

Vaccinated by		Full Course of Three Doses										Year of Birth							Others	Totals
		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966			
Local Authority Staff	..	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	5	242	33	46	49	79	612	143	31	1,248	
General Practitioners	..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	8	10	10	20	73	26	27	186	
Total 1966	..	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	3	5	252	41	56	59	99	685	169	58	1,434	
Total 1965	..	—	1	3	3	1	4	3	10	305	42	72	100	146	700	209	—	167	1,766	
Total 1964	..	1	1	1	4	1	1	8	241	44	148	81	221	716	179	—	—	116	1,763	
Total 1963	..	6	10	6	4	5	9	194	40	55	87	201	493	147	—	—	—	196	1,458	

Vaccinated by	4th Dose										Year of Birth							Totals
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Others	
Local Authority Staff ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	6	4	537	105	3	2	2	3	1	12	677
General Practitioners ..	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	4	12	21	3	5	5	8	—	7	71
Total 1966 ..	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	7	8	549	126	6	7	7	11	1	19	748
Total 1965 ..	1	3	5	6	7	15	6	10	529	90	18	13	14	5	—	—	66	788
Total 1964 ..	—	2	—	1	1	2	7	552	104	14	25	24	9	—	—	—	32	773
Total 1963 ..	1	2	5	2	2	6	307	57	56	35	31	7	4	—	—	—	105	620

Schoolchildren—B.C.G. Vaccination

The scheme for vaccination against tuberculosis of school children from 11 years of age upwards was continued during 1966 and 84.5% of the children to whom testing was offered accepted and of these 93.9% were tested.

Further details are given in the following table :—

Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination - 1966

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. to whom Testing was offered.....	908	772	1,680
Refused.....	129	131	260
Accepted.....	779	641	1,420
Absent and therefore not tested	51	35	86
TESTED	728	606	1,334
Absent and therefore not read.....	42	25	67
READ.....	686	581	1,267
Tuberculin POSITIVE.....	43	30	73
Tuberculin Negative and VACCINATED	643	551	1,194

IX. VISUAL DEFECTS.

Vision is tested by the School Nurses and Health Visitors at least four times during the pupils' career, i.e. before each routine medical inspection and also at the eight-year level but more frequent screening may be carried out when indicated by School Medical Officers.

Colour vision is tested in Junior schools some time before the routine medical inspection.

School children suffering from visual defects :—

Total No. of attendances	..	..	..	1,383
No. of new cases seen	..	..	..	439
No. of prescriptions issued	..	..	..	740
No. referred for operative treatment	..			68

The percentage of pupils found to require treatment for defective vision, (excluding squint) at periodic medical inspections during the past five years was as follows:—

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Entrants ..	2.24%	1.7%	2.15%	3.09%	2.23%
Others ..	5.95%	3.04%	4.21%	7.14%	6.79%
Leavers ..	7.59%	1.76%	1.57%	6.64%	2.59%

Squint.

Year	Requiring treatment for Squint	Requiring Observation only	Total	Percentage with Squint of those seen at Periodic Medical Inspections
1962	18	34	52	.43
1963	16	15	31	.43
1964	34	19	53	1.22
1965	18	17	35	1.21
1966	24	27	51	1.22

Orthoptic Treatment.

During 1966, orthoptic treatment has been available at Stranton House on four sessions per week and 96 new cases have been seen and a total of 880 attendances made.

Since 1st October, 1959, the Ophthalmic Surgeon and the Orthop-
tist have held joint clinics at Stranton House on at least two sessions per week.

X. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

The Consultant Surgeon conducted 23 Aural Clinic sessions during the year at the School Clinic.

Details of Treatment Provided.

Operative Treatment—	1965	1966
For diseases of the ear	27	17
For adenoids and chronic tonsillitis..	71	55
For other nose and throat conditions	11	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	109	77
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Other forms of treatment—		
Nose complaints	28	100
Otorrhoea	26	13
Cerumen	6	11
Other ear diseases	35	44
Sore throats	3	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	98	168
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Tonsillectomy.

Each Local Education Authority was requested by the Principal Medical Officer of the Department of Education and Science to note the percentage of children seen at routine Medical Inspections who had had their tonsils removed.

Of 4,068 children inspected, 382 (9.41%) were found to have undergone tonsillectomy. Further details are given in Table XV.

Hearing Tests

Testing of school children in the 6—7 year age group was continued during 1966. School Nurses and Health Visitors performed 831 screening tests on children of which 355 were retested by the School Medical Officers. 132 are to be reviewed and 41 were referred for further treatment.

XI. SPEECH THERAPY

Total number of attendances for treatment in the year was 927. The number of new cases referred and invited for treatment was 60, and the number carried forward from 1965, 69. Of these 45 attended for treatment and 84 were under observation.

XII. CHILD GUIDANCE

Children requiring child guidance are referred by School Medical Officers to child guidance clinics in Middlesbrough and Sunderland. The Child Guidance Clinic at Middlesbrough is provided under the National Health Service whilst the Sunderland Clinic is maintained by the Sunderland Education Authority and in the latter case a percapita fee is paid by the Education Committee. The Sunderland Clinic has an obvious bias to education problems whilst the Middlesbrough Clinic is part of a comprehensive family psychiatry service.

New Cases

Year	Middlesbrough	Sunderland
1965	10	12
1966	14	4

Including old cases 7 children made a total of 25 attendances at Sunderland Child Guidance Clinic as compared with 13 making 35 attendances in 1965. In all these instances the closest co-operation is maintained between the School Medical Officers, General Practitioners and other Social Workers.

XIII. REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER.

The year began with a month's showing of Dental Health Films in every school under the expert guidance of Nurse Mavin. As far as the children were concerned, the films were appreciated more for entertainment than for educational value—but a marked increase in the sale of fresh fruit was noted by greengrocers during this period. Also as the two remaining school tuck shops were converted the time was not entirely wasted.

The number of pre-school children who attend for treatment continues to rise, and a large increase may be expected when the Child Health Centre is opened. These children on the whole, are amenable to treatment. A small proportion need extractions—for the greater majority, small cavities involving painless preparation, provides an excellent introduction to dentistry.

Sepsis in the permanent dentition is rare. Annual inspections for all, and more frequent examinations for regular school clinic patients, ensure that most of our children are leaving school with comparatively healthy mouths.

Orthodontic treatment continues to be popular. To the layman a 'brace' is the answer to all irregularities. It is most essential however, for cases to be selected with great care. Treatment can, and in some cases does, extend over several years. In 1966 only one case was abandoned due to non co-operation.

The treatment acceptance rate is increasing, particularly in Infants and Junior departments. It is the aim of the School Dental Service to foster an appreciation of dental care from an early age, and it is encouraging to have the co-operation of the teaching and Clinic staffs to help further this objective.

KATHLEEN M. ATKINSON

XIV. SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE.

No. of Children having School Meals and Milk—January, 1967.

No. of children on School Rolls ..	14,572
No. of children having Dinners ..	6,724
No. of children having Free Dinners ..	1,553
No. of children paying for Dinners ..	5,171
No. of children having School Milk ..	11,772

	No. on Roll	No. of Pupils having Meals			No. of Pupils having Milk
		Free	Paid	Total	
Nursery	84	7	58	65	66
Primary	9,041	939	2,709	3,648	8,402
Secndy. Modern, Grammar & Tech.	5,235	533	2,305	2,838	3,133
Special Schools ..	212	74	99	173	171
	14,572	1,553	5,171	6,724	11,772

All children having milk received one-third pint per day, except at Thornhill Special School where two-thirds pint were supplied to each child classed as delicate.

The children at the two Nursery Schools had an extra third-pint of milk per day, which was paid for by the parents.

XV. HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

The Education Committee is responsible for the ascertainment of all Handicapped Children from the age of two years who require special educational treatment. The early ascertainment of handicapped pupils is one of the most important functions of the School Health Service.

Wherever possible, handicapped children attend ordinary schools provided they are able to profit by the education offered in such schools and provided that they do not interfere with the education of the other children in schools by their presence. It is important to remember and to stress the degree of "normality" which exists in any child, however physically handicapped, and due consideration must always be given to this aspect of the child as well as to the handicap from which the child may be suffering. In most cases these children are known to the Consultant Paediatrician and here the closest co-operation exists, so that the eventual recommendation is the result of mutual discussion.

Details regarding the categories of handicapped pupils requiring special educational treatment are contained in the "Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959" as follows :—

(a) Blind Pupils.

No. of blind pupils ascertained during the year ..	—
No. of blind pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	—
Total No. of blind pupils in Special Schools for the Blind, as at 31.12.66	4

(b) Partially Sighted Pupils.

No. of partially sighted pupils ascertained during the year	4
No. of partially sighted pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year.. .. .	2
Total No. of partially sighted pupils in Special Schools for partially sighted children as at 31.12.66	2

(c) Deaf Pupils.

No. of deaf pupils ascertained during the year ..	1
No. of deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	1
Total No. of pupils in Special Schools for the Deaf as at 31.12.66	13

(d) Partially Hearing Pupils.

No. of partially hearing pupils ascertained during the year	—
No. of partially hearing pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	—
Total No. of pupils in Special Schools for partially hearing children as at 31.12.66	4

(e) Educationally Sub-Normal Pupils.

During the year 86 children were referred to the School Medical Officer for examination of whom 59 were new cases and 27 were re-examinations.

No. of Educationally Sub-normal Children recommended for Special Schools during the year ..	44
No. of Educationally Sub-normal Children admitted to Special Schools	39
No. of children on register at Southbrook School at 31.12.66 (includes 3 D.C.C. Pupils)	117
Total No. of children in Residential Special Schools for Educationally Sub-normal Children as at 31.12.66	13

(f) Epileptic Pupils.

No. of epileptic pupils ascertained during the year..	—
No. of epileptic pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	—
Total No. of epileptic pupils in Special Schools for epileptic pupils	3

(g) Maladjusted Pupils.

No. of maladjusted pupils ascertained during the year	3
No. of maladjusted pupils admitted to Special Schools, etc. for maladjusted children during the year	4
Total No. of maladjusted pupils in Special Schools, Hostels, etc. as at 31.12.66	14

(h) Physically Handicapped Pupils.

No. of physically handicapped pupils ascertained during the year	8
No. of physically handicapped pupils admitted to Thornhill Special School during the year ..	7
Total No. of Physically Handicapped Pupils on register at Thornhill Special School, as at 31.12.66	26
Total No. of Physically Handicapped Pupils in Residential Special Schools for Physically Handicapped Pupils as at 31.12.66	3

XVI. SPECIAL SCHOOLS.**Thornhill Special School**

The roll at the end of the year was as follows :—

Delicate Pupils	35
Physically Handicapped Pupils ..	26
Epileptic	6
(Includes 3 County Durham Children)	

67

Children are transferred to Thornhill Special School for a variety of reasons but only when head teachers, parents and school medical officers are in agreement, e.g. the physically handicapped pupil may find it difficult both to get to an ordinary school and to move from one classroom to another but Thornhill School is beneficial as transport is provided and all classrooms are situated at ground level with easy access.

The child whose physical development has been slow can be upset by large classes and finds the educational environment of smaller groups at Thornhill beneficial.

Southbrook School for E.S.N. Pupils

The Southbrook School, a purpose built school, was built during the course of the year to replace the old Claremont School. It was opened for instruction at the beginning of the autumn term, on 6th September, 1966 when the former pupils of the Claremont School and the E.S.N. pupils of the Thornhill Day Special School were transferred. Subsequently, an additional 40 pupils were admitted to the school.

Whilst the school has been opened, 1 boy was transferred to alternative Residential Training, 2 boys and one girl left the district and 1 boy died of pneumonia.

Analysis of Intelligence Quotient (on Admission)

	84-80	79-75	74-70	69-65	64-60	59-55	54-50	Totals
Boys	7	15	20	16	14	6	2	80
Girls	3	5	13	5	7	3	1	37

XVII. NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The two Nursery Schools, Grantully and Ward Jackson provide 84 places for children aged 3-5 years.

XVIII. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

A. No. of children aged 5-13 suffering from notifiable infectious diseases.

	1966
Measles	20
Scarlet Fever	—
Whooping Cough	1
Scarletina.. .. .	—

B. No. of children suffering from non-notifiable diseases reported to School Clinic during year :—

	1966
Chicken Pox	6
Mumps	45
German Measles	2
Impetigo, etc.	—
Others (Influenza, Jaundice, etc.)	4

XIX. MORTALITY IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

There were six deaths in children of school age during the year.

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
F	5	Accident—fall whilst playing—cerebral haemorrhage
M	9	Accident—motor vehicle—broken neck
M	11	Accident—motor vehicle—skull fracture
M	11	Accident—motor vehicle—traumatic injury (L) chest
F	13	Accident—fall—cerebral compression
M	14	Hydrocephalus

XX. EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Before, or within 14 days from the date when a child begins employment, he must be medically examined to ensure that the employment will not be prejudicial to his health or physical development, and that it will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education. During 1966, 50 children were so examined and all were found fit to carry out the duties of their particular employment.

XXI. MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS AND ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGES.

Ministry of Education Circular 249, 1952, requires that all candidates applying for admission to training colleges and university departments of education, and all entrants to the teaching professions, be medically examined. An X-ray examination of the chest is also compulsory for those entering the teaching profession. During the year the following examinations were made in accordance with the provisions of the above circular and X-ray examinations were arranged where necessary.

Entrants to Training Colleges and University			
Departments of Education			88
Teachers entering service of Authority ..			13

TABLE I. PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age groups Inspected (By year of Birth) (1)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination (2)	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
		No. (3)	No. (4)
1962 and later	44	44	—
1961	475	466	9
1960	1100	1060	40
1959	147	147	0
1958	29	26	3
1957	20	19	1
1956	167	159	8
1955	605	602	3
1954	278	271	7
1953	23	22	1
1952	28	25	3
1951 and earlier	1257	1215	42
Total	4,173	4,056	117

Column (3) total as a percentage of Column (2)	
total	97.2%
Column (4) total as a percentage of Column (2)	
total	2.8%

**TABLE II. PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT
AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS**

(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age Groups inspected (By year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IV (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1962 and later	—	20	14
1961	37	25	56
1960	56	57	96
1959	5	9	12
1958	3	1	4
1957	1	3	4
1956	8	10	17
1955	34	51	76
1954	29	29	43
1953	—	5	3
1952	2	1	3
1951 and earlier	108	72	172
Total ..	283	283	400

TABLE III. OTHER INSPECTIONS.

NOTES :—

A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

No. of Special Inspections .. 91

No. of Reinspections .. 61

Total .. 152

TABLE IV. INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

NOTES :—

All cases of infestation however slight, should be included in Table C. The numbers recorded at (b), (c) and (d) should relate to individual pupils, and not to instances of infestation.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	43,849
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	1,755
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944)	384
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	126

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

TABLE V. PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
4	Skin	21	87	23	75	23	47	67	209
5	Eyes— <i>a.</i> Vision ..	91	27	100	31	79	44	270	102
	<i>b.</i> Squint ..	11	13	2	4	11	10	24	27
	<i>c.</i> Other ..	2	16	8	14	3	4	13	34
6	Ears— <i>a.</i> Hearing ..	10	23	5	13	7	15	22	51
	<i>b.</i> Otitis Media	5	116	5	26	7	41	17	183
	<i>c.</i> Other ..	2	15	3	14	3	4	8	31
7	Nose and Throat ..	18	209	15	55	23	95	56	359
8	Speech	7	24	—	1	2	11	9	36
9	Lymphatic Glands	1	56	—	9	2	20	3	85
10	Heart	2	20	1	13	1	13	4	46
11	Lungs	6	57	3	12	6	24	15	93
12	Developmental—								
	<i>a.</i> Hernia ..	—	5	—	1	—	3	—	9
	<i>b.</i> Other ..	1	24	3	20	2	17	6	61
13	Orthopædic—								
	<i>a.</i> Posture ..	—	11	—	24	2	16	2	51
	<i>b.</i> Feet ..	6	87	2	62	4	75	12	224
	<i>c.</i> Other ..	4	51	6	80	2	40	12	171
14	Nervous System—								
	<i>a.</i> Epilepsy ..	1	5	—	6	2	8	3	19
	<i>b.</i> Other ..	—	36	1	18	3	21	4	75
15	Psychological—								
	<i>a.</i> Development	—	22	2	4	3	6	5	32
	<i>b.</i> Stability ..	2	24	—	3	—	14	2	41
16	Abdomen	1	19	—	3	1	13	2	35
17	Other	4	35	1	24	5	51	10	110

(T) Treatment

(O) Observation

TABLE VI. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Special Inspections	
		Pupils Requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils Requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	11	21
5	Eyes— <i>a.</i> Vision ..	2	5
	<i>b.</i> Squint ..	2	—
	<i>c.</i> Other ..	1	—
6	Ears— <i>a.</i> Hearing ..	6	8
	<i>b.</i> Otitis Media	4	8
	<i>c.</i> Other ..	1	6
7	Nose and Throat ..	20	15
8	Speech.. ..	7	15
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	6
10	Heart	1	3
11	Lungs	3	5
12	Developmental—		
	<i>a.</i> Hernia ..	—	2
	<i>b.</i> Other ..	2	7
13	Orthopædic—		
	<i>a.</i> Posture ..	1	—
	<i>b.</i> Feet ..	7	9
	<i>c.</i> Other ..	5	14
14	Nervous System—		
	<i>a.</i> Epilepsy ..	—	5
	<i>b.</i> Other ..	2	17
15	Psychological—		
	<i>a.</i> Development	9	10
	<i>b.</i> Stability ..	8	27
16	Abdomen	—	2
17	Other	4	144

TABLE VII.

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	284
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,349
Total ..	1,633
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	740

TABLE VIII.

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	33
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis	134
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	11
Received other forms of treatment ..	161
Total	339
Total No. of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1966	0
(b) in previous years	13

TABLE IX. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	No. of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	25
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects.. .. .	—
Total ..	25

TABLE X. DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table IV.).

	No. of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	2
(ii) Body	1
Scabies	29
Impetigo	—
Other Skin Diseases	34
Total ..	66

TABLE XI. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	No. of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinic	21

TABLE XII. SPEECH THERAPY.

No. of pupils treated by Speech Therapist	45
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TABLE XIII. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	2,159
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1194
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above. Please specify :	
Miscellaneous Hospital Treatment ..	84
Diphtheria	737
Poliomyelitis	740
Total ..	4,914

TABLE XIV

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY
THE AUTHORITY

(a)	Attendance and Treatment					
1.	No. of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—					
	(i)	First Visit..	2,395
	(ii)	Subsequent Visits	2,275
					Total ..	4,670
2	Additional Courses of treatment commenced					253
3	Fillings : Permanent Teeth		..	..	1,775
	Deciduous Teeth		..	..	1,209
4	No. of teeth filled : Permanent Teeth		..	..	1,389
	Deciduous Teeth		..	..	1,060
5	Extractions : Permanent Teeth		..	..	412
	Deciduous Teeth		..	..	1,485
6	General anaesthetics		..	..	391
7	Emergencies		..	..	426
8	Other Operations		(a)	Inlays	..	—
			(b)	Crowns	..	—
			(c)	Other treatment	..	2,389
(b)	Orthodontics					
1	Cases remaining from previous year		..	..	11
2	New cases commenced during year		..	..	42
3	Cases completed during year		..	..	20
4	Cases discontinued during year		..	..	1
5	No. of removable appliances fitted		..	..	56
6	No. of fixed appliances fitted		..	..	—
7	Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant		..	..	2
(c)	Prosthetics					
1	Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)		..	..	0
2	Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)		..	..	15
3	No. of dentures supplied		..	..	15
(d)	Anaesthetics					
	General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers		..	..	—
(e)	Inspections					
1	First Inspection at School. Number of Pupils		..	..	14,443
2	First Inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils		..	..	—
	Number of (1) + (2) found to require treatment		..	..	3,834
	Number of (1) + (2) offered treatment		..	..	3,492
3	Pupils re-inspected at school clinic		..	..	—
	Number of (3) found to require treatment		..	..	—
(f)	Sessions					
1	Sessions devoted to treatment		..	..	750
2	Sessions devoted to inspection		..	..	112
3	Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education		..	..	6

TABLE XV.

CHILDREN FOUND TO HAVE HAD TONSILLECTOMY
BY ENQUIRY AT ROUTINE SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Group	No. Inspected		Found to have had Tonsillectomy			
	Boys	Girls	Boys		Girls	
			No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1962 and later ..	23	28	1	4.35	—	—
1961	200	271	13	6.50	14	5.17
1960	535	524	46	8.60	44	8.40
1959	73	51	9	12.74	9	17.65
1958	10	12	—	—	3	25.00
1957	3	6	—	—	2	33.30
1956	69	75	3	4.35	5	6.66
1955	297	259	48	16.16	38	14.21
1954	150	106	29	19.33	19	12.67
1953	5	5	—	—	2	40.00
1952	6	7	—	—	—	—
1951 and earlier	700	507	53	7.57	40	7.89
Additional Periodic ..	89	57	4	4.49	—	—
Totals	2,160	1,908	206	9.54	176	9.22

